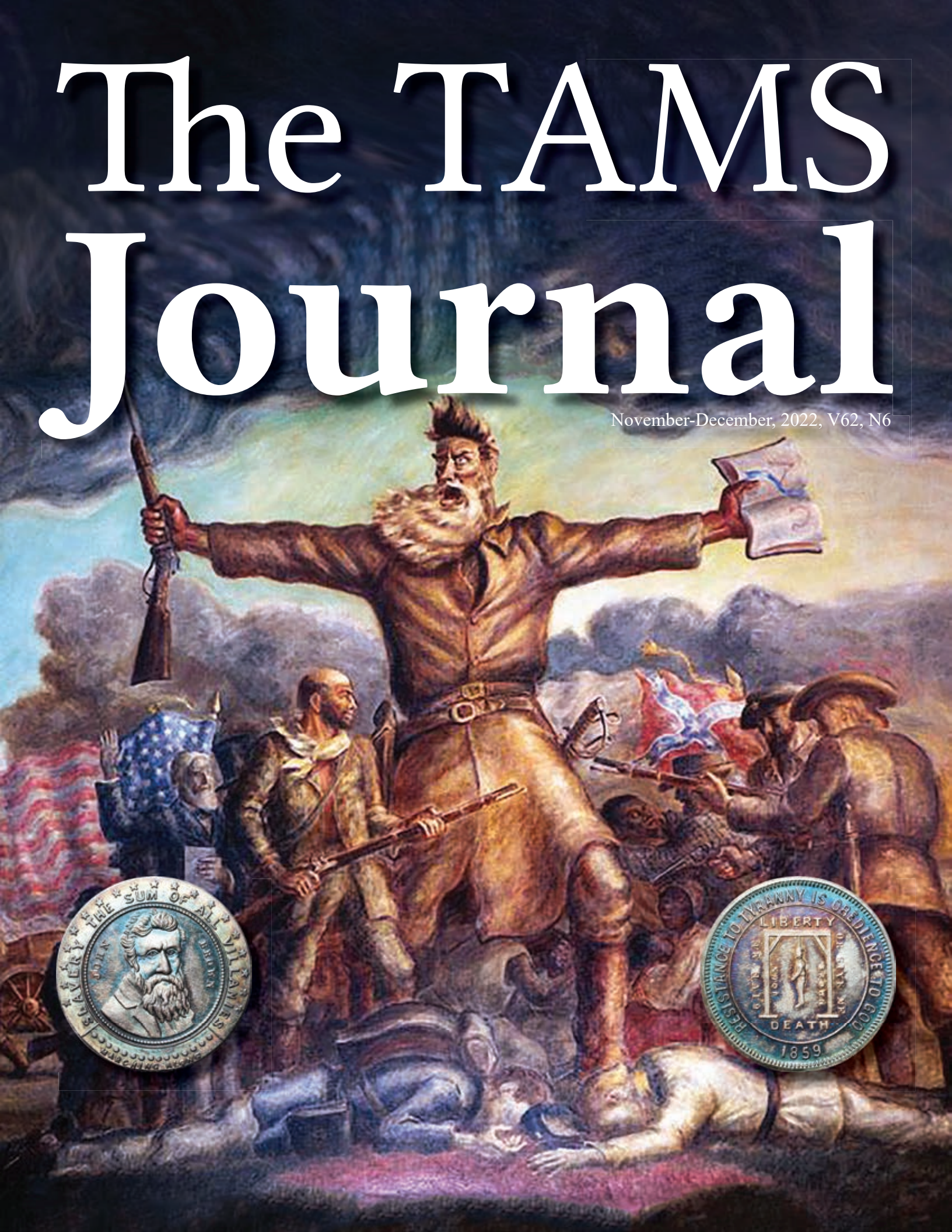
The TAMS Journal

November-December, 2022, V62, N6



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The TAMS Journal

The Bi-Monthly Publication of the Token and Medal Society

November-December, 2022: V62, N6

About the Cover

An adaptation of John Steuart Curry's Tragic Prelude*, a mural at the Kansas State Capitol building in Topeka painted in 1942 depicting John Brown in front of and between fighting Union and Confederate soldiers. Curry said in a newspaper interview of 1939, "I wanted to paint him as a fanatic, for John Brown was a fanatic. He had the wild zeal of the extremist, the fanatic for his cause—and we had the Civil War, with its untold misery."*

About Us

The TAMS Journal (Publication No. 599-550; ISSN 0039-8233) is the official publication of the Token and Medal Society. Published six times per year, this venerable magazine was first mailed to members in April 1961. A typical *TAMS Journal* issue includes articles, society news, hobby announcements, library updates, advertisements (every member is entitled to a free 25-word classified ad in each issue), and maverick token listings and attributions.

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Columnists
Paul Cunningham
John D. Mutch
David E. Schenkman

Our Mission

The Token and Medal Society, Inc., is an educational and non-profit organization devoted to furthering the exonumia field consisting of all forms of tokens, medals, badges, and other items of a related nature. The aims of TAMS are:

- To promote and stimulate the study of tokens and medals,
- To cultivate fraternal collector relations,
- To encourage research and articles and recordings pertaining thereto,
- To disperse information and knowledge in a society's journal,
- To advance interest and prestige,
- To promote meetings at conventions,
- To promote and encourage distinct classifications at exhibits,
- To endeavor to determine values of rarities,
- To permanently record historical information relating to tokens and medals by publishing original works by members, and by reprinting old works not readily available to present day collectors.

Visit Us on the Web

TAMS maintains a web presence at www.tokenandmedal.org, where you can find the latest, most up-to-date information on the society's activities.

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From the President

Greetings! As I put pen to paper here in the Midwest, we are in full pre-winter, homeowner-chores mode! Lots of outdoor jobs to check off the list before the weather drives us indoors. Personally, I look forward to an increased schedule of token research in the coming months! With a good cup of coffee, and any 1880's-1920 business directory, I can easily while away several hours attempting to attribute a handful of "mavericks"!

Although I have been slowed while recuperating from hip surgery, our hobby remains *very* active. Major collections continue to be dispersed throughout the hobby….and by all accounts, are being readily absorbed! Fred Holabird, Stacks-Bowers, Steve Hayden, Paul Cunningham, Heritage, Duane Feisel, and others are finding an eager market. Several collectors have reported back that they enjoyed NTCA's association with the Dearborn Coin Show, and that exonumia-related business was brisk! Later in October, I was able to attend the local-to-me Tri-County Coin Club show in Wapakoneta, Ohio. There was an obvious uptick in dealers handling exonumia, and I came away with several nice Ohio items. The following weekend, the Indiana-Kentucky-Ohio Token and Medal Society drew in folks from at least seven states! This is a "must attend" event! The bourse floor was extremely active when I attended on Friday, and I spent every cent of my hobby budget!

The show also gave me a chance to complete a few trades, sell some extras, share research, and socialize with dear friends within the hobby. We should all remember, these are important aspects of our hobby too!

And now, turning to business….

I have asked board members Bill Hyder, Cole Hendrickson, and Rick Gaetano to begin looking into how we can update, improve, and add features to our TAMS website. Ernie Nagy has offered to pen some content that could be uploaded. Might others consider doing the same? We solicit your input. If there is a feature that you feel would enhance our site, please reach out to one of these board members. Their contact info is listed in the front of each *TAMS Journal*.

We have several other needs within TAMS to help our organization to continue to grow. Filling a marketing and ad sales position is vital to generate the revenue needed to maintain the quality of our journal.

Additionally, a membership chairman is also needed. We had over 900 members under President Grinolds tenure. We are currently at 640+. We simply *have* to reverse that trend!

Our secretary has membership applications available. Please request some, and sign-up a couple new members!!

Please consider helping *your* organization!

Till next time…"Good Health and Happy Collecting"

Jim Brokamp

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TAMS gratefully acknowledges the generosity of the following donations. To support the mission of TAMS send any amount large or small to TAMS, PO Box 20196, El Cajon, CA 92021.

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Another Name for the List!

Missing mention in our last issue, Paul Cunningham was one of those folks who donated materials to the TAMS auction benefiting the society at the August banquet in Rosemont (Chicago), Illinois. Paul shipped in eight books that contributed to the welcome income from the auction. Thanks for the donations, Paul!

Fingers on the Keyboard

You've likely noticed how late this issue is getting to you, so I'll be very brief (plus, the issue's jam-packed with content, so I don't have a lot of space to play with).

I hope you enjoy the very diverse material our authors and columnists have graced us with in this issue. Jorge Crespo Armáiz shares a nice survey of Puerto Rico encased coins, TAMS Past-President Ernie Nagy unravels the John Brown medal (a dramatic image of Brown in the Kansas state capital is on our cover), Gary Ascher elucidates on tokens from British Navy ships, and James Contursi shares some observations on Chinese token errors. Talk about a wide range of material! Plus, columnist David Schenkman continues his seemingly endless list of diesinkers (where did they all come from?!), Paul Cunningham summarizes TAMSJ material from our decades-long history, and Maverick Token Editor John Mutch churns out his regular bi-monthly stream of mysteries for you readers to peruse (and hopefully help solve).

Find something in these pages to interest you? You can "pay it forward" by writing up an article on the interest that most floats *your* boat. Shoot me an email and let's talk.

Till next issue... Best regards,

Greg Burns, Editor

53rd Annual JAHOF Medal

The Jewish-American Hall of Fame has announced its 53rd annual inductee: photojournalist, author, and public servant, Ruth Gruber, who will be immortalized by high relief medals designed by sculptor Eugene Daub. The medal's reverse, designed by Mel Wacks, features the issuer's name.

The 2-inch 3-ounce medal will be produced in very limited quantities of no more than 150 bronze (available for contribution of $50), 75 pure silver ($200) and 35 gold-plated pure silver ($250). Each art medal is serial numbered on the edge and is accompanied by a certificate of authenticity. Add $10 per order for shipping and insurance. Mention that you are a TAMS member and take 10% discount. Medals can be ordered using a credit card by calling 818-225-1348 or with paypal using email directorjahf@yahoo.com.

Ruth Gruber graduated from New York University at eighteen, and two years later she became the youngest Ph.D. in the world. Gruber was appointed by Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes in 1941 to report on conditions in the Alaska Territory. She captured pictures of the lives and customs of the native population. An iconic photo taken of Gruber in Alaska inspired the medal design by Eugene Daub.

Gruber continued her career as a journalist following the war, working for various US publications as a correspondent in the Middle East and Europe. She authored 18 books, including *Destination Palestine: The Story of the Haganah Ship Exodus 1947*, *Haven: The Dramatic Story of 1000 World War II Refugees and How They Came to America*, and *Raquela: A Woman of Israel*.

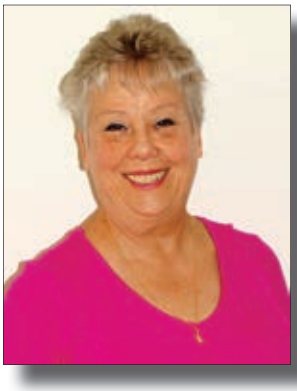
When President Roosevelt decided to accept about a thousand European immigrants in the midst of WWII, Secretary of the Interior Harold Ickes chose Ruth Gruber to go on a secret mission to escort the refugees to the United States. Ickes made her "a simulated general" so in case the military aircraft she flew in was shot down and she was caught by the Nazis, she would be kept alive according to the Geneva Convention.

The journey culminated in the arrival of 984 refugees in the New York harbor on August 3, 1944, and their being given sanctuary on an old army base in Oswego, New York. In a touching moment in *Haven*, Gruber recalls a rabbi conducting a service as the boat passed the Statue of Liberty, and her pride in telling the Jewish refugees of the Holocaust that the poem within the pedestal was written by Emma Lazarus, an American Jew.

While Roosevelt planned to allow the refugees to reside in the United States only until the end of hostilities, when peace came, Gruber lobbied the president and Congress—with the help of Catholic, Jewish and Protestant clergy—and convinced the officials to let the refugees stay.

Ruth Gruber died in 2016, at the age of 105, enough time to allow her all of her adventures and accomplishments.

Secretary's Report



Donna Moon, Secretary

Greetings TAMS members,

It is that time of year again and you should have received a dues renewal envelope in the last issue of the journal. If you have not yet paid your dues, please send your payment in as soon as you can. We will be sending a second notice out shortly to those that have not yet paid. The expiration date of your membership is listed on the mailing envelope of your journal.

I want to give a shout out to *new* member Sharon Bower. It was a pleasure meeting you, and your help and assistance with the TAMS table at the World's Fair of Money was wonderful and very much appreciated.

Thanks so much!

New Members

Number	Name	State	Collects	Sponsor
8828	Bower, Sharon	OH	Tokens	Chris Bower
8833	Capen, Mike	NJ	Encased cents, exonumia, Virginia tokens	David Schenkman
8830	Crawford, Mary	CA	Coins, currency, exonumia	
8837	Denaro, Robert	NY	US and world	
8829	Finkelstein, Brian	IL	US and Canadian transportation coins	
8827	Gaetano, Richard	OH	World's fair, expo, zeppelin	Jim Brokamp
8832	Hess, Terry	TN		David Schenkman
8839	Kane, Bob	PA	Civil War tokens	
8831	Klunzinger, Tom	MI	Byzantine and medals	
8836	Pasek, Bryan	MN	Post 1890s US coins and mint errors/ varieties	Jim Brokamp
8835	Sale, Cabell	VA		
8838	Townley, Richard	MI	Civil War tokens, Karl Goetz medals, good fors	

Address Changes

8596	MacAlpine, Heath	OH
LM101	Murphy, Claud Jr.	NC
4537	Peters, Norman	NY
8810	Zakhia, Karl	NC

Resigned

8795	Jackson, Matt	AR
7719	Mattson, Charles E.	CO

Rejoined with new

8834	Bobjak, Bohdan	NJ

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See further in this issue for the submittal and financial details, and email the editor at gregsburns@gmail.com to arrange a productive advertising presentation!

General Survey of Encased Cents of Puerto Rico

by Jorge L. Crespo Armáiz, PhD

In December 2015 the bulletin of the National Tokens Collectors Association (NTCA) informed the sale of a Puerto Rican encased cent for a total price of $885 on the Ebay web site. The piece was a horseshoe encased of COLMADO SAN ANTONIO (a grocery store owned by Angel B. Tollinchi), from the southern city of Ponce, with a mint state 1948 Lincoln cent. The piece as a whole was in perfect condition, showing no signs of circulation or use. The NTCA editors commented that "this must be some kind of record price for a 1940s encased cent".[1]

Five years later, in December 2020 another high-end sale for a Puerto Rico encased was achieved on Ebay, this time for a 1946 round encased of the locally famous and beautiful Art Deco HOTEL NORMANDIE-PRIDE OF THE CARIBBEAN, for $820, attracting 23 bids from six different buyers.

These are two good examples of the rarity of these pieces and the highly competitive environment of the collectors market when it comes to Puerto Rico encased cents. Anyone familiar to Puerto Rican numismatics should know that, as a whole, this is a market characterized for a high demand, not only from local collectors but also from many interested buyers from the mainland, as the island is considered a territory of the United States since 1898. But when it comes to the field of encased cents, the demand increases significantly due to the small number of pieces formally identified and cataloged. In 2015 we published the only existing catalogue on Puerto Rican encased pieces, in which we identified 23 varieties, from 15 different merchants or entities.[2] After that publication only three new pieces have been reported, adding to a total of 26. Before discussing in more detail Puerto Rican encased cents, it is useful to provide some general information as a brief introduction to this topic.

Encased cents of COLMADO SAN ANTONIO (1948), Ponce and HOTEL NORMANDIE (1946), San Juan.

Origin and Popularity of "Encased Cents"

Since the nineteenth century, businesses, shops, civic, and social entities have established the practice of using private coins, tokens, scrip, pocket mirrors, fans, and other similar pieces as souvenirs or cheap means for promotion and advertising. Good luck coins or cents, better known as "encased cents" or "lucky pennies", fall under this category of promotional pieces of exonumia. An encased coin (usually a penny), is a coin which has been pressed or inserted into a hole drilled in a ring, usually made of aluminum, which in turn bears a variety of legends with promotional messages and good luck phrases. These pieces are classified under the category of "altered" coins, which also includes elongated coins, so-called love tokens (coins with engraved personal messages or symbols), and hobo nickels (coins whose designs are altered to represent caricatures or other characters). As we have already established, these coins are commonly called lucky pennies, because their common use is to transmit messages of good fortune to the bearer, who usually carried them as a charm, as key chains, or souvenirs.

These pieces tend to use symbols traditionally identified with good fortune, such as four-leaf clovers, horseshoes, good luck bones, or even the swastika cross, among others. The good luck messages were simple and repetitive: MASCOT PENNY / KEEP ME AND HAVE GOOD LUCK / KEEP ME AND NEVER GO BROKE / I BRING GOOD LUCK / KEEP ME AND ALWAYS HAVE COMMON CENTS, etc. According to Bryan Ryker (1995)[3], the manufacture of inserted coins or encased cents emerged and became popular after the commercialization of aluminum in the late nineteenth century. Aluminum was

1 *Talking Tokens*. Bulletin of the National Tokens Collectors Association (NTCA), December 2015, page 7.

2 Jorge L. Crespo Armáiz. *Catálogo General de "Encased Cents" o "Lucky Pennies" de Puerto Rico.* Lulu Publishing Co., 2015, pages 73-74.

3 Bryan G. Ryker. *Frederick Earl Fankhauser: "The Penny Man," His Life and Work with Encased Coins*. 1995.

PORTO RICO COFFEE PLEASES (1903 – variety 1). Félix Fumero collection.

PORTO RICO PAVILION IN AGRICULTURE PALACE.

the perfect metal because it was cheap, strong, but at the same time flexible and could be easily molded in manual presses such as those used for this type of operation.

Encased cents quickly became popular as cheap means of promotion in shops and clubs of all kinds from the last decade of the nineteenth century to almost mid-twentieth century. They were also common as souvenirs in amusement parks and mass events, especially in the world fairs and exhibitions that boomed during this same period, such as the Columbian Exposition (Chicago, 1892), the Pan-American Exposition (Buffalo, 1901), and the Louisiana Purchase Exposition (St. Louis, 1903), among others. There are dozens of different types, varieties and styles of encased cents. Although the initial format was that of round encasements, there is a wide variety of curious shapes, all manufactured in aluminum, such as bells, spittoons, figures of bears, pans, horseshoes, loaves of bread, arrow heads, etc. These exotic forms were much more expensive to manufacture, so they are quite rare in the market and command higher prices.

Encased Cents from Puerto Rico

Encased cents are one of the least studied aspects within the wide and varied field of Puerto Rican exonumia. As we have seen, in the case of Puerto Rico these are pieces of great rarity due to the very small number that has been identified through sales or in the hands of specialized collectors. Puerto Rican encased dates run between 1903 thru 1976, with the majority been issued between the 1940s and 1960s. The earliest pieces show Indian cents from 1903 and 1904, the oldest been three varieties of the enigmatic PORTO RICO COFFEE PLEASES round encased, which occasionally appear in the market with 1903 and 1904 indian cents. This particular piece has reported three (3) different legends and some differences in the obverse designs. Our research points to the possibility that these were give-away souvenirs from the "Porto Rico Pavillion" at the 1903-1904 Lousiana Purchase Exposition, in St. Louis. Official reports of the exposition highlight the campaign developed by the Puerto Rican delegation to promote the island's coffee, which may explain the curious legend.

TOMÁS QUIÑONES (1904), San Germán. William Tirado collection.

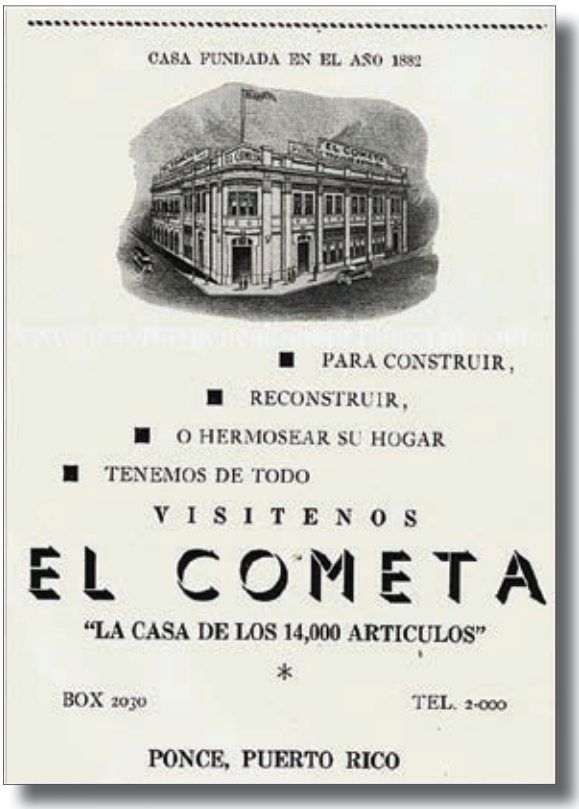
J. P. BOURET (1937), San Juan. Félix Fumero collection.

Next is a very rare (only one reported) 1904, round encased from the town of San German's powerful merchant, TOMÁS QUIÑONES, in pristine, unused condition. Tomás Quiñones was one of the most important merchants of the south-western region of the island. Although his main business was located in San Germán, he also had important shipping and exporting activities in Mayaguez, the most important city in the west coast.

The earliest Lincoln cent in a Puerto Rico encased is a 1911 piece from the FERIA INSULAR (insular exposition), a major public exhibition held in

FERIA INSULAR (1911), San Juan. Félix Fumero collection.

EL COMETA (1938), Ponce.



the land lot now occupied by the Luis Muñoz Rivera park at the entrance of San Juan. It is the largest Puerto Rican round encased, meassuring 39 mm in diameter. Other interesting pieces are those of J. P. BOURET, a major optician and jeweler in San Juan (1937); EL COMETA (The Comet), a famous hardware store in Ponce, with a 1938 cent; and among those with horseshoe shape, those of insecticide EL REY (The King) with a 1953D cent; and COBIAN'S EL RANCHO HOTEL, from Aguas Buenas, with a 1956D cent, both with only one specimen known to date.

The pieces shown give a glimpse of the earliest Puerto Rico encased. Although only 26 pieces have been identified so far (including varieties), there is a wide array of businesses and entities represented: hardware stores, opticians/jewelers, public expositions, hotels, restaurants, insecticides, movie theaters, car dealers, grocery stores, insurance agents, beers, rum, amusement parks, and transportation, among others.

By the mid-1950s, the round format ceases to be used and the horseshoe shape becomes more common (which in Puerto Rico begins to be used in the mid-'40s). The last known round piece is that of insurance agent JUAN SALDAÑA – LINCOLN INSURANCE (1956-D), while the earliest known in horseshoe shape is that of RONRICO (rum), dated 1946. After the 1960s all vintage Puerto Rican encased are in horseshoe shape, excluding several modern round pieces manufactured for collectors. Another curious fact is that most of the coins used in recent decades are from the Denver mint (D), starting with the piece of INSECTICIDE THE KING (1953-D). The one exception is PARQUE FERROCARRIL (an amusement park), which shows a 1973-S cent, so far the only known piece with a San Francisco mint cent.

In terms of prices for Puerto Rico encased cents, the examples provided at the beginning of this article are enough to illustrate the unpredictable this market can get. Based on a wider price history and individual sales, it is reasonable to estimate an average price of around $250 for scarce pieces or pieces already known to exist in the market. For those pieces identified as "unique" or newly discovered, common prices easily reach the $500 figure; but as it is the case in any collector's market, at the end this will be determined by the demand for a particular piece, as well as by the interest of informed (or disinformed) buyers.

Following the reference section we include a gallery of images of the main Puerto Rican encased cents known to date, excluding the varieties. Any information on new pieces missing here will be appreciated. We hope this overview will be useful to those interested in this fascinating field of our numismatic history.

Acknowledgements

The author wants to acknowledge and thanks the contribution of Félix J. Fumero, Esq., who provided most of the images used in this article, including several pieces from his own collection. We also thank Mr. William Tirado for providing the images of the TOMÁS QUIÑONES, 1904 encased cent.

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Gallery of Other Puerto Rico Encased Cents

CINE MONTECARLO (1926), San Juan. Félix Fumero collection.

COLMADO DE DIEGO (1939), San Juan. Félix Fumero collection.

RON RICO (1946-D, variety 2), Arecibo. Félix Fumero collection.

ANGEL SEDA LUNA / Insurance (1948), Mayaguez. Félix Fumero collection.

WILLYS JEEP (1949, variety 2), San Juan. Félix Fumero collection.

LA MALLORQUINA (1951), San Juan.

EL REY (1953-D).

COBIAN'S EL RANCHO HOTEL (1956-D), Aguas Buenas.

JOSE E. SALDAÑA / Insurance (1956-D), San Juan. Félix Fumero collection.

J. P. BOURET (1957-D), San Juan.

ITALIAN VILLAGE (1960-D), San Juan. Félix Fumero collection.

PARQUE FERROCARRIL (1973-D), San Juan.

BRAULIO RIVERA BUS ENTERPRISES (1976), Caguas.

CERVEZA INDIA / beer (cent missing), Mayaguez.

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Factoid...

Some believe that horseshoes may have became synonymous with good luck in 969 AD when St. Dunstan, the patron saint of blacksmiths in the Catholic Church, tricked the devil. There are several versions to the story but all agree that in the legend St. Dunstan shoed the Devil's own cloven hoof with great force and pain. After the excruciating ordeal, the devil agreed to never enter over a threshold with a horseshoe nailed above it, being fearful of the tiny crescent-shaped object. A lucky charm to ward off evil was born.

—adapted from Wikipedia

1746, PROCLAMATION OF FERDINAND VI. By Jean Dassier and son. Betts 380.

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John Brown Execution Medalet: What is Known About Its Legends, Mottoes, and Origin

by Ernie Nagy

John Brown may have been the most divisive man in American history. On October 16, 1859 he and 21 of his followers captured the federal armory at Harpers Ferry, Virginia. He believed that, because it was a prominent Federal facility, the stir surrounding its capture would incite between 200 and 500 slaves to immediately join him. He intended to move expeditiously from the arsenal to the nearby Allegheny Mountains where he predicted "the planters would pursue the chattels and be defeated. The militia would then be called out, and would be defeated." However, few slaves joined Brown. He lingered in the engine house of the armory until he was surrounded and captured. Ten of Brown's men and seven others were killed during the raid. After a trial, Brown and six of his raiders were hanged.[1]

Northern intellectuals praised Brown during his incarceration in the Charlestown, Virginia jail, and after his execution, Henry David Thoreau wrote: "Some eighteen hundred years ago Christ was crucified; this morning, perchance, Captain Brown was hung." *Southern Voices* reported, with mocking disgust, "There are some distinguished men … Mr. Emerson, Mr. Phillips and the others, who tell us that John Brown is the man who has made … his gallows to be forever glorious, like the cross." Just before the 1860 presidential election, a contributor to *Debow's Southern Review* asked and answered "what has been the course of the Black Republican party concerning the late traitorous raid of John Brown? Sympathy, strong and out-spoken."[2]

This sympathy, praise and glory is numismatically documented by the John Brown medalet. The obverse portrays a bearded man with shoulders aligned slightly right. His head is turned, such that he looks more forward, yet the sad faced, sunken eyed John Brown stares subtly off in the distance. The portrait is flanked with the words JOHN BROWN, all within a circle of beads. The legend SLAVERY THE SUM OF ALL VILLANIES surrounds. Closest to the rim above are 19 stars. Below are 15 "dots", and below those are the words MARCHING ALONG. The dentilated reverse contains the legend RESISTANCE TO TYRANNY IS OBEDIENCE TO GOD above and the year 1859 below. At the center is a hooded John Brown, hanging from a gallows. The words GIVE ME LIBERTY OR GIVE ME DEATH are arranged rectangularly outside of the scaffold.

1859 John Brown, DeWitt Sullivan-SL-1859-1, PR64 Brown, NGC, 32 mm, copper. Image from Heritage Auctions, author's collection.

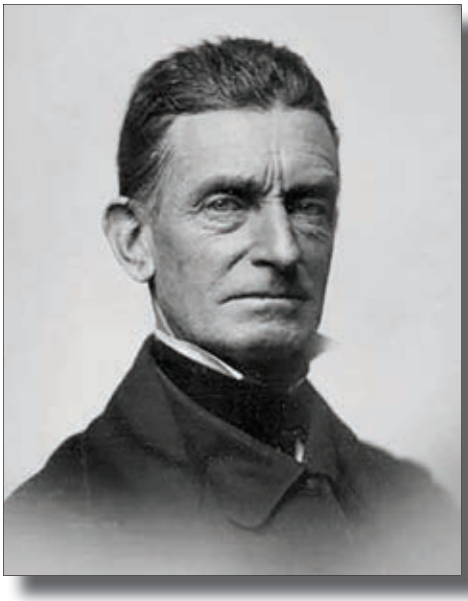
Numismatic Bibliography

This piece is known to those who study numismatics of the period leading up to and including the Civil War. While it has been referenced, and to an extent, analyzed, previously; I hope to provide insight about its inscriptions, when it was made, and discuss evidence for who made it, which has not been previously published.

The John Brown medalet is one of two listed in the "Political Medalets-1859" chapter of J. Doyle DeWitt's 1959 edition of *American Political Badges and Medalets* catalog, (reissued by Edmund B. Sullivan in 1981.) With a diameter of 32 millimeters it is almost half dollar sized. They are reported to have been struck in silver, copper, brass and white metal. Also listed is a lead composition. The introductory text observes: "The Lincoln-Douglas Debates in 1858 and John Brown's raid at Harper's (sic) Ferry in 1859 cast their shadows on the upcoming presidential election. … the ill-fated John Brown Incident made him a martyr in some parts of the North, it also pointed up the peril of unbridled fanaticism." It is cataloged by DeWitt as an 1859 medal based on the date engraved on it, although, as will be discussed, it was most certainly struck in late 1861, or more likely in 1862.[3]

A search of the Newman Numismatic Portal finds surprisingly little coverage of this medal in periodicals. The April, 1902, *The Numismatist* contains an article on "Gibbett Tokens" describing the John Brown medal as well as Jefferson Davis Death to Traitors medal. The article observes: "John Brown, a noted abolitionist conceived the idea of freeing the negroes by seizing the arsenal of Harper's (sic) Ferry, Oct. 10, 1859, but the negroes refused him their aid. He was captured by the slave holders and hanged. The feeling produced by this outrage finally culminated in the war of the Rebellion." The January 2004 *The Numismatist* warns collectors about online offers selling modern cast replicas of 'John Brown' and 'Jefferson Davis Death to Traitor', counterstamped BECKER.[4]

The Numismatist, over the years, also includes several accounts from local coin club meetings of collectors



A photograph taken in winter 1856 by Southworth & Hawes, three years before Brown's incident at Harpers Ferry and his hanging in 1859, and predating the outbreak of the Civil War in 1861.

At right a later May 1859 portrait of Brown with his signature beard, taken by Martin M. Lawrence. Library of Congress.

bringing one of these to a meeting. The minutes to the Rochester Numismatic Association report that on September, 2, 1958, George J. Bauer (17th president of the ANA) exhibited several tokens, including one which "shows John Brown Hanging." Many years prior, the minutes of the January, 8, 1918, Rochester Numismatic Association record that member L. G. Woolsey "received a vote of thanks for his gift of a John Brown token, to each member." There were twenty members in attendance at that meeting, including George J. Bauer.[5]

The *Medallic History of Slavery: Racial Oppression as Chronicled by Historic and Commemorative Medals*, written by Dr. Benjamin Weiss, published in 2020, describes this medal and includes examples of historical context. The Nova Numismatics website has included the John Brown Dewitt SL 1859-1 medal in articles titled "John Brown- 19th Century Abolitionist", published November 23, 2011, and "Abolition, a Numismatic Perspective", published October 14, 2014.[6]

It is excluded from Civil War Token catalogs because it is a medal, not a token. The proximity of these 32 mm medals to the 30.6 mm US half dollar, and the survival of worn white metal pieces leaves open the possibility that some may have passed as coins.

1859 John Brown, DeWitt-SL 1859-1, MS61, NGC, 32 mm white metal. Image from Stacks Bowers Auctions, author's collection.

Legends and Mottoes

Slavery is the sum of all villanies.

This sentiment was first expressed by John Wesley, founder of the Methodist church in a 1772 journal entry:

"I read a very different book (*Some Historical Account of Guinea*, by Anthony Benezet), published by an honest Quaker, on that execrable sum

of all villanies, commonly called the Slave-trade."[7]

A search of the Newspapers.com website finds 543 appearances of the expression "Sum of all Villanies." From 1830 – 1862. Frequently Wesley is referenced as its originator, often "the sum of all villanies" is used as a euphemism for slavery. The newspaper in which it most frequently occurs is William Lloyd Garrison's *The Liberator*, in which 261 appearances can be found. Although Brown and Garrison disagreed on abolition tactics, Brown was familiar with *The Liberator* and other abolitionist tracts in which the expression frequently appeared.[8]

John Brown himself used this expression in a letter written from "Charlestown, Prison" dated November 30, 1859, two days before he was to be hanged; addressed to "My Dearly beloved Wife, Sons: & Daughters, every one." Near the conclusion of his letter, referring to himself by name, as he often did, he states: "John Brown writes to his children to abhor with undying hatred also: that 'sum of all villanies.' " This letter, along with others written while he waited to be hanged, was published in newspapers on December 22, 1859.[9]

A contemporary pejorative use of this phrase was published in the November 22, 1860 *New York Times*. The *Times* advocated payment to slaveholders for fugitive slaves. They anticipated opposition to this proposal from "a class of persons who will probably oppose the suggested policy of a pecuniary compromise in relation to the Fugitive Slave law, the intensely ultra and at the same time narrow minded… who regard Slavery as the sum of all villanies" The November 14, 1860 *Charleston* (South Carolina) *Daily Courier* published a letter condemning "the demagogues who denounce slavery as 'the sum of all villanies.'" An 1861 or 1862 medal produced with this expression was undoubtedly seen as further demagoguery by slaveholders.[10]

1859 John Brown, DeWitt-SL 1859-1, silver proof, 32 mm, David Schenkman Collection. Image from David Schenkman.

Marching along.

The legend "Marching Along" is obviously sourced in the John Brown marching song. The first soldiers to sing "John Brown's body lies a mouldering in the grave, but his soul is marching on" were members of the Massachusetts Twelfth Regiment. They initially used the expression in their marching song as good natured ribbing toward a member of their company, also named John Brown, no relation. The song would subsequently be picked up across Northern units. "The only constants in the song were 'John Brown's Body lies a-mouldering in the grave' and 'His soul is marching on.' "Julie Ward Howe wrote and published "The Battle Hymn of the Republic" after hearing a version of "The John Brown Song" when she toured Union army camps near Washington, D. C. in November 1861.[11]

Resistance to tyranny is obedience to God.

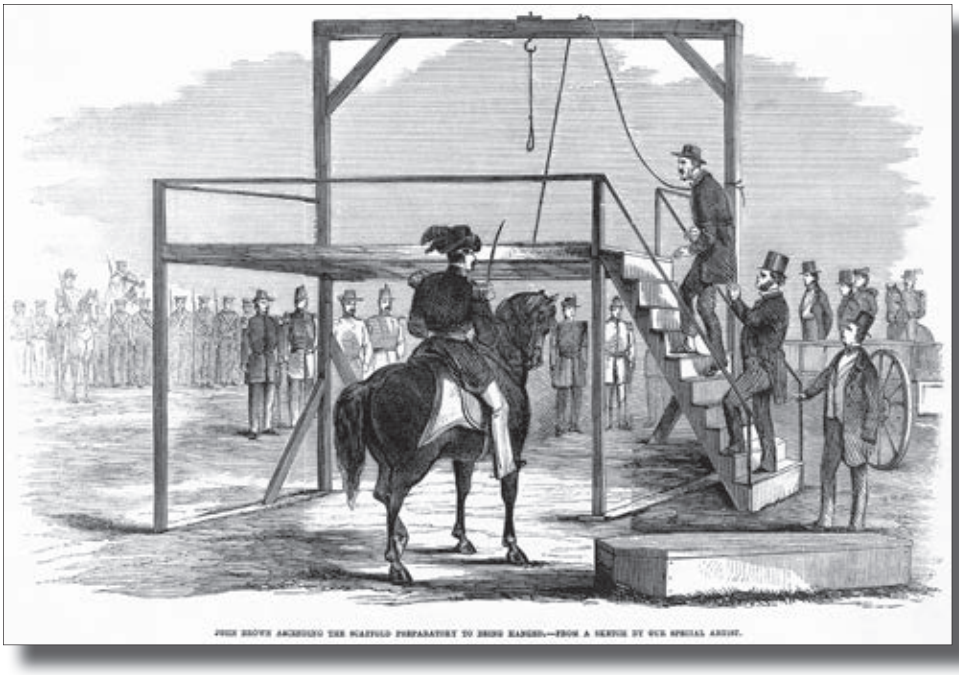
A similar expression, ""Rebellion to tyrants is obedience to God" was proposed, but not used, on the Seal of the United States. It was later engraved on Thomas Jefferson's personal seal. The maxim was earlier expressed by 16th Century Scottish Puritan clergyman John Knox, and even earlier by English biblical scholar William Tyndale. Biographers of Brown point out that his stand against government and law which conflict with the biblical adage "do unto others as you would have them do unto you" had roots in his Puritan belief that defiance of civil law which conflicted with higher law was justified. Pro slavery theorist George Fitzhugh wrote, in 1860, " Everybody who ever saw a Puritan …knows that from the days of Calvin and Knox, down to … John Brown-everybody knows that they have been the same arrogant, self-righteous, conceited race-each man thinking and acting on the belief of his own infallibility, and of other people's fallibility."[12]

Give me liberty or give me death.

On March 23, 1775, at the Second Virginia Convention in Richmond, Patrick Henry proposed the organization of a militia in every Virginia County. He concluded his remarks with the famous lines "Is Life is so dear, or peace so sweet, as to be purchased at the price of chains and slavery?? Forbid it, Almighty God! – I know not what course others may take, but as for me. Give me liberty, or give me death." Henry, an owner of African slaves himself, claimed British rule made slaves of the free white citizens of Virginia.[13]

On November 2, 1859, John Brown spoke to the court In Charlestown, Virginia. His words were reported on page 1 of the November 4 *Richmond Dispatch* and in 65 other newspapers across the United States, as well as *The Glasgow Herald* (Scotland), *The Freeman's Journal* (Ireland) and the *Sheffield and Rotherham Independent* (England).

"If it is deemed necessary that I should forfeit my life for the furtherance of the ends of justice, and mingle my blood further with the blood of my children and with the blood of millions in this slave country whose rights are disregarded by wicked, cruel and unjust enactments- I submit; so let it be done!"[14]



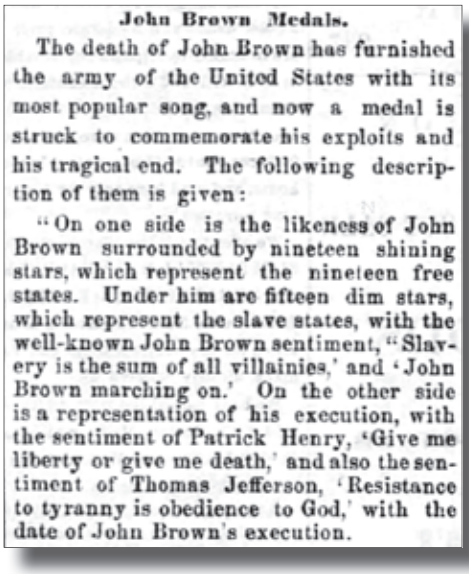
Wood Engraving published in Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, *December 17, 1859; Library of Congress Control Number 2002735876 https://www.loc.gov/item/2002735876/.*

These words, spoken at the conclusion of the trial, were the inspiration for placing Patrick Henry's quote on this medal. In essence, John Brown submitted to his own death in the cause of liberty, not his own liberty, but that of the slaves.

When Was It Designed?

Clues from which a date range can be established are found in auction records, newspaper articles, and the inscriptions on the medal itself. A review of auction records available on the Newman Numismatic Portal finds the earliest appearance was the W. Elliot Woodward April 28th, 29th 30th and May 1st 1863 auction, where a tin, proof medal described as "John Brown facing, rev. gallows, Resistance to tyranny is obedience to God;" was sold for $1.05. The following year, the October 18 through 22, 1864 auction held in the Trade Sale Rooms, 498 Broadway, New York, included three medals, one copper, one silver and the third described as tin. They sold at $.50, $1.75 and $.15 respectively, per notes hand written in black ink. The description for all was "Bust facing, 'John Brown' reverse, man hanging, 'Give Me Liberty or Give Me Death.'"[15]

Three notices published in Ohio newspapers and a fourth from Burlington, Vermont, describing John Brown medals pushes the latest date parameter back to 1862. The earliest, the September 23, 1862, *Cleveland Daily Leader* reports, as do the other three "The Death of John Brown has furnished the army with its most popular song, and now a memory is struck to commemorate his exploits



John Brown Medals.

The death of John Brown has furnished the army of the United States with its most popular song, and now a medal is struck to commemorate his exploits and his tragical end. The following description of them is given:

"On one side is the likeness of John Brown surrounded by nineteen shining stars, which represent the nineteen free states. Under him are fifteen dim stars, which represent the slave states, with the well-known John Brown sentiment, "Slavery is the sum of all villainies,' and 'John Brown marching on.' On the other side is a representation of his execution, with the sentiment of Patrick Henry, 'Give me liberty or give me death,' and also the sentiment of Thomas Jefferson, 'Resistance to tyranny is obedience to God,' with the date of John Brown's execution.

Cleveland Daily Leader*, Sept. 23, 1862.*

and tragical end." Also described in all is, "On one side is the likeness of John Brown, surrounded by nineteen shining stars, which represent the Free States. Under him are fifteen dim stars, which represent the Slave States." The 34th state, Kansas, was admitted to the union as a free state on January 29. 1861. The "fifteen dim stars" represent the eleven which joined the Confederacy, plus Missouri and Kansas, (slave states which never formally joined the Confederacy), and also Maryland and Delaware, (slave States which remained in the Union). The 35th state, West Virginia, was split off from Virginia and admitted to the Union on June 20, 1863.

Perhaps the best clue for the earliest date parameter is the expression "Marching On", engraved below the fifteen dim stars. As discussed above, soldiers first sang of John Brown in the spring of 1861. Newspaper reports of soldiers singing "John Brown's body lies a moldering in the grave, his soul is marching on" are an indication of when the song was popularized, after which the designer of the medalet would engrave it. A Newspaper.com search for the terms "John Brown" together with "His Soul is Marching On," returns no hits from 1860. The earliest report is from the August 1, 1861 *Hartford Courant* that:

"The 12th Regiment, Col. Webster, on its recent passage through New York,, while marching down Broadway, sung to its inhabitants of Gotham, with band accompaniment, receiving great applause, and it was acknowledged to be the most popular war song of the day. … The following is a copy of the song:

"John Brown's body lies a moldering in the grave,
John Brown's body lies a moldering in the grave,
John Brown's body lies a moldering in the grave,
His souls marching on! …"[16]

Afterward, from August through December 1861, 28 other articles published by newspapers in 13 states, England, Northern Ireland, and Scot-

Published John Brown Hanging Man Medalet SL 1859-1 Transactions

		Not Stated	Tin	White Metal	Pewter	Silver	Brass	Bronze	Copper	Total
5/1/1863 - 11/16/1878	1860's & 70's	1	3			3	1		3	11
7/22/1880 - 4/21/96	1880's & 90's	2	2	11		1	2	1		19
6/28/1906 - 7/10/1919	1900's & 10's			4			1		1	6
1/1/1920 - 2/3/34	1920's & 30's	1		5				1		7
8/8/1944	1940's & 50's				1					1
4/1/1972 - 8/8/1972	1960's & 70's			5						5
9/1/1981 - 11/11/99	1980's & 90's			11						11
11/12/2004 - 9/16/2006	2000's & 10's			15		1			2	18
2/5/2020 - 3/19/2022	2020's - to date			6					1	7
Total		4	5	57	1	5	4	2	7	85

* Sources: Newman Newman Numismatic Portal, Stacks Bowers archives, Heritage archives, Steve Hayden post 2010 0nline archive. Includes four 1919-1928 St. Louis Stamp and Coin fixed price listings and one invoice archived on the Newman Numismatic Portal. Otherwise all are auctions

* Per DeWitt Sullivan, SL 1859-1 was struck in Silver, Copper, Brass, White Metal and Lead.

* Note: excludes re-sale of the John J. Ford (2) copper medal and (1) white metal pieces. This almost 160 year auction history undoubtedly includes other re-sales.

land evidence the popular promotion of this song's lyrics.

In summary, it is reasonable to infer that the John Brown hanging medal was first produced sometime after August, 1861, when the expression "Marching On" was connected to Brown; and before the September 23, 1862 Cleveland Plain Dealer article describing it.

Transaction Record

John Brown Hanging Man medalets struck on an array of planchet materials have changed hands through auctions beginning with the previously mentioned May 1, 1863 W. Elliot Woodward auction. Those described as "white metal" comprise the most frequent occurrence. It is reasonable to surmise that early sales of "tin" and "pewter" would today be categorized as "white metal." Silver and copper, including copper alloy (either bronze or brass) appear much less frequently. The distinction between copper and bronze is slight, as even a very small amount of zinc or tin technically yields bronze. Brass planchets contain more zinc or tin than do bronze resulting in a yellow hue. However, even brass can be a term of art. The May, 2005 John J. Ford auction included a John Brown execution medal which Stack Bowers described as 'coppery brass.' When the same medal was sold in a September 2006 auction it was described as copper. For purposes of the chart below the John J. Ford example is categorized as copper.[17]

Also noteworthy is the scarcity of transactions during the middle decades of the 20th century. Between 1934 and 1972 only one sale has been documented, an invoice from a 1944 sale to Dr. H. A. Rosenkranz from B. G. Johnson. This paucity parallels a general reduction of activity in the numismatic medal market during this time period.

Who Made It?

The maker of the John Brown execution medalet was not specified in early catalogs, nor is it typically noted in modern auctions. New York diesinker George Hampden Lovett has been named as the engraver in several places. The Yale University Art Gallery has a white metal example in its collection and attribute it to George Hampden Lovett on their website. Stacks Bowers May 11, 2005 Public Auction Sale described a white medal example as "By George Hampden Lovett."[18]

Two relatively recent numismatic articles name George Hampden Lovett as designer of this medal. They picture and caption it in a sidebar within a broader discussion of abolition numismatics. The John Brown medalet itself, let alone its maker, was not the focus of these articles; and the authors do not cite a contemporary source or explain the reasoning. Without better documentation, students of the work of the Lovett diesinker family are, understandably, hesitant to include the John Brown medalet in G. H. Lovett's portfolio.[19]

While definitive knowledge of the engraver of an unsigned medal may be lost to history, perhaps there are clues from which a reasoned supposition can be made. Beneficial evidence is possibly buried in contemporary newspaper sources, and even on the medal itself.

Four 1862 newspaper articles (mentioned above) report the striking of the medal on which "one side is the likeness of John Brown … the other side is a representation of his execution." The October 2, 1862 *Summit County Beacon* states, "The medals are to be had of J. Mills 239 Broadway." However, J. Mills is not a known engraver. Mills may have been an agent for the maker of this medal. Period maps of Akron show 239 Broadway as a downtown address, but no records of the business which operate there

have been found. The October 3, 1862 *Crawford County Forum*, Bucyrus, Ohio contains some identical copy as the other three, including the "nineteen shining stars" and "the fifteen dim stars." However, this occurrence was written with an editorial slant which differentiates it from the others and demonstrates that Brown was a divisive figure even in Northern States: "In this manner is the memory of the trial to be perpetuated. We think, by this time, every true American, constitutional law abiding citizen should feel disposed to execrate rather than embalm, the memory and disturber of the public peace of the two great sections of the country." *The Crawford County Bugle* article begins with the statement, "A medal to commemorate the exploits and death of John Brown has been gotten up in New York" This location is perhaps useful as a filter in the search for the producer of the John Brown Hanging Man medalet.

Twelve New York diesinkers have been identified. (see below table). The planchets known to have been used by each have been reviewed to consider which of them used material similar

Diesinker Summary

Diesinker	Review of planchets used	Did this engraver make the John Brown Hanging Man Medalet?
William H. Bridgens	Bridgens store card, NY630J, produced in copper, brass, white metal and silver, all 19mm . He also made patriotic CWTs from these materials, all 19mm diameter. Bridgens also made an 81mm McClellan medal from white medal. https://historical.ha.com/itm/political/george-b-mcclellan-magnificent-ultra-rare-massive-medal/a/6191-43145.s?ic4=GalleryView-Thumbnail-071515 Bridgens signed the circa 1840 Eight Presidents Medal, struck on a 46.2 mm white metal planchet. https://auctions.stacksbowers.com/lots/view/3-KF7A4/circa-1840-eight-presidents-medal-original-impression-with-signature-of-william-h-bridgens-musante-gw-153-baker-221d-white-metal-ʟ	**Possibly, although CWT's all 19 mm, his 46.2 mm Eight Presidents medal and 81 mm McClellan medal indicates he did work on other sized planchets**
Francis Smith Edwards	Sanitary Commission tokens NY-630-BJ 23 mm, in copper, brass and white metal. These are attributed to Key of Philadelphia were possibly unfinished and in Edwards possession prior to issuance in 1864.	Not likely. Tokens and medals attributed to Edwards are dies made by other engravers.
George J. Glaubrecht	Patriotic CWTs made from copper, brass, white metal. All approximately 19mm	Not likely, only 19 mm planchets known to have been used.
Albert J Henning	25 mm Henning store card, NY-630-AH made in copper,	Not likely, only a single 25 mm token is known to have been made by him.
Charles D. Horter	Prolific producer of 19mm Patriotic CWT's most in copper but also some in brass, white metal and silver. Store card was 26mm, Miller -NY-357 lists in copper, white metal and silver	**Possibly, made tokens in multiple sizes from copper, brass, white metal and silver.**
Rudolph P. Laubenheimer	Struck 19mm Patriotic CWTs for 1864 campaigns of Lincoln and McClellan in copper and brass.	Not likely, only 19mm planchets in copper and brass known.
Louis Leichtweis	All known are 19mm, most all copper. Partnered with Horter. Attributed with Patriotic CWT's with generic French Liberty obverse, and either Army Navy or Not One Cent reverse. Produced and signed only French Liberty obverse with "Bouffant" Liberty, Fuld 43.	Not likely, only 19mm planchets, mostly copper used
George H. Lovett	Prolific die sinker on planchets of all sizes, primarily 27 mm to 52 mm Of particular note is NY-630-Sa produced on copper, brass, white metal and silver 32 mm planchets. Similarly, The Steamship Great Eastern Purchased on Board tokens are 32 mm diameter and known in white metal, copper and brass.http://ghlovett3.blogspot.com/p/historical-steamship-great-eastern.html	**Possibly, George Hampden Lovett made medals in similar sizes from the same materials used for the John Brown execution medalets.**
Louis Roloff	Made 24 and 25 mm store cards including the 24 mm J. L. Bode (NY 630-H) in copper brass white metal, silver and other materials, and 25mm Lindenmueller tokens (630AQ) in copper, brass, white metal, silver and other metals	**Possibly, Roloff made medals larger than 19 mm in from all materials used for John Brown execution medals.**
Emil Sigel	Made Carl Diem store card (NY-630U) , issued on 26, 24 and 19 mm copper, brass, copper-nickel and white metal. He also produced 24 mm Trade & Commerce Patriotic Civil War Tokens (258/446) on copper, brass, copper nickel and white metal planchets.	**Possibly, Sigel made medals in various sizes up to 26 mm from copper, brass and white metal.**
Frederick B. Smith	Typically 19 mm copper Patriotic CWs, There are isolated examples of his work on lead, brass, copper-nickel planchets. There is a Van Buren 25 mm die Fuld 137B die paired with Key's 479 patriotic die. Earlier, DeWitt MVB 1840-5 struck on a 37 mm white metal planchet is signed Smith. F. and credited to Frederick B. Smith of New York.	**Possibly, Smith's portaiture exhibited on Fuld 136 exhibits a similar caliber. However Smith typically worked with 19 mm copper planchets, although a couple of exceptions.**
J. G. Wilson	Two dies have attributed to J. G. Wilson, Fuld 362 struck on 19 mm copper brass and copper-nickel planchets, and Fuld 396, struck on 19 mm copper and brass planchets	Not likely, Wilson used 19 mm copper planchets, mostly on copper, ocassionally brass or copper-nickel..

1
BRIDGENS
METAL TOKENS
&
STORE CARDS
189
WILLIAM ST. N.Y.
FOR PUBLIC ACCOMODATION
1863
2
KNICKERBOCKER
CURRENCY
I O U
1
CENT
3
ERECTED
18 HORTER 60.
178
WILLIAM ST. N.Y.
CHARLES D. HORTER
178 WILLIAM ST.
NEW YORK.
DIE SINKER
AND
ENGRAVER
OF
MEDALS.
4
HORTER
1863
JONES WOOD
HOTEL
N.Y.
I. SOMMERS
5
OLD MIDDLE DUTCH CHURCH
NASSAU ST. N.Y.
BADGER, HOFFMAN AND CO., 247 BROADWAY
COLLECTORS OF CLAIMS
IN
ALL PARTS
OF THE
UNITED STATES
AND
BRITISH PROVINCES.
6
GEORGE WASHINGTON, U.S. CINCINNATUS OF VIRGINIA
B. 1732 D. 1799
SAVE MY COUNTRY HEAVEN
JOHN K. COURTIS
WATCH-MAKER
ENGRAVER
&
JEWELER
85
BLEECKER ST. &
382 BROADWAY
NEW YORK
1861
7
J. L. BODE
BIRDSTUFFER
1867
ROHEMIAN
FANCY
GLASS WORK
16
N. WILLIAM ST. N.Y.
8
1863
GUSTAVUS LINDENMUELLER
NEW YORK
9
CARL DIEM
CONSTANZER BRAUEREI
565 567
4TH ST.
NEW YORK.
10
1863
TRADE AND
COMMERCE

11

12

Key to Diesinker Images (not to scale)

1. Bridgens, NY-630-J1a, 19mm.
2. Bridgens, 255/390a, 19mm.
3. Horter, M-NY-357, copper, 26mm.
4. Horter, NY-630BR-1a, 21mm.
5. Lovett, NY-630-Hb-1, 34mm.
6. Lovett, NY-630Sa-1a, 32mm.
7. Roloff, NY-630H-1a, 24mm.
8. Rolof, NY-630AQ-9a, 25mm.
9. Sigel, NY-630U-1a1, 26mm.
10. Sigel, 258/446a, 24.5mm.
11. Smith, Fuld 136/397a, 19mm.
12. Smith, MVB 1840-5, 37mm.

to that deployed for the John Brown Hanging Man medalet. These diesinkers generally produced Civil War Tokens on approximately 19 millimeter copper planchets. If their canvas was limited to those parameters, they are not likely candidates for the production 32 millimeter copper, brass, white metal and silver John Brown medalets. Six New York diesinkers did strike larger medals from diverse materials. A brief description of their product follows:

William H Bridgens produced a store card (NY-630-J) for his "Metal Tokens" business, on the full array of copper, brass, white metal and silver. These, as well as other Civil War Tokens from his shop were 19 millimeters. However, he did make some larger medals including the 46 mm "Eight Presidents" medal, Cira 1840. Bridgens used a circle design element on Fuld dies 390, 392 and 393. Bridgens tokens use saw toothed triangular denticles which distinctly differ from the piano key denticles of the John Brown hanging man medalet.[20]

Charles D. Horter struck Civil War Tokens in copper, brass, white metal and silver. His store card (Miller NY-357) used 26mm copper, white metal and silver planchets. In almost all cases denticles are beaded, frequently barely extending past the rim. The extended denticles on his signed die (Fuld 240) look to be from a second punch of the bead border rim element. There are no design elements on Horter tokens which resemble those on the John Brown medalet.

George Hampden Lovett was a prolific diesinker on planchets of all sizes, and materials. G. H. Lovett's John K. Curtis medal (NY-630-Sa) was minted on 32 mm copper, brass, white metal and silver planchets, planchets of the same parameters as the John Brown Hanging Man medalet. He made campaign medals of 32 mm brass and white metal for Winfield Scott's 1852 campaign, and four different 32 mm pieces, some in copper, brass white metal and silver for U. S. Grant's 1868 campaign, and others.

The obverse of the John Brown medalet includes a rope or beaded circle, the reverse a solid circle. Similar circles appear on many medals attributed to G. H. Lovett, including DeWitt USG 1868-8, USG 1868-8 and USG 1868-10. G. H. Lovett used a beaded or rope to encircle a central device even more frequently. The Old Middle Dutch Church (NY-630-Hb-1e), DeWitt GMcC 1864-8 and the John K. Curtis Token, (Miller NY-172) and others. The extended piano key shaped denticles used on the reverse of the John Brown medalet are similar to that deployed on many, if not most, medals attributed to G. H. Lovett.

Louis Roloff made 24 and 25 mm store cards including the 24 mm J. L. Bode (NY 630-H) in copper brass white metal, silver and other materials, and 25mm Lindenmueller tokens (630AQ) in copper, brass, white metal, silver and other metals. Roloff medals tokens were not typically dentilated, nor did they use circles or other devices exhibited on the John Brown medalet.

Emil Sigel has been described as "perhaps the leading producer of Civil War tokens" His Carl Diem store card (NY-630U) was issued on 26, 24 and 19 mm copper, brass, copper-nickel and white metal. He also produced 24 mm Trade & Commerce Patriotic Civil War Tokens (258/446) on copper, brass, copper nickel and white metal planchets. In 1866 he was the artist for the 84 mm Lincoln Salvator Patriae Memorial Medallion. No use of circles as a design element have been observed. When he used denticles they were almost exclusively beads.[21]

Frederick B. Smith issued his DeWitt MVB 1840-5 on a 37mm white metal planchet. The rare Martin Van Buren Fuld 137B was struck on a 25mm planchet. There are isolated examples of his use of lead, brass, and copper-nickel planchets. He is primarily known for his work on 19mm copper Civil War tokens.

Diesinker Summary

These descriptions indicate that the John Brown Hanging Man medalet has

The angles and shapes of the lines on some letters (although not all) of G. H. Lovett's John K. Curtis token (#6 on preceding pages) reverse legend, "Save my country heaven", match those used in the obverse legend "Slavery is the sum of all villanies" on our John Brown medalet.

material and design style similar to the known work of G. H. Lovett. There are fewer similarities apparent for other New York engravers. A visual review of a sample of the medals produced by these six "possible" diesinker candidates (identified on the *Table of Diesinkers*) also finds similarity of look and feel with the work of Lovett.

A close examination of the sans-serif letters punched onto the reverse of Lovett's NY-630a-1a finds similarity of angles and shapes which form some, although not all, of those on the reverse of the John Brown medalet. (exhibit 3) It is challenging to discern whether small discrepancies are due to different punches, wear to the same punch, or a slight difference in aspect of application. If the medals were made from a common punch, it is possible that both Lovett and the John Brown medal diesinker obtained punches from the same source.

More subjective is an assessment of the portraiture artistry demonstrated on the John Brown Hanging Man medalet. It may not be accurate to describe the portrait on this piece as crude, however the quality of the engravature, particularly the eyes, is perhaps similar to G. H. Lovetts early rather than later work.

While not a definitive identification, the statements made by the Yale University Art Gallery, et.al., that G. H. Lovett was the maker of the John Brown Hanging Man medalet appear to be reasonably supported by this study.

Conclusion

The John Brown Hanging Man medalet was produced circa 1862. The legends and mottoes which it bears indicate that the engraver, or possibly someone from whom the engraver was informed by, had profound insight into Brown's philosophy. Evidence points to New York diesinker George Hampden Lovett as, very possibly, that engraver.

On September 22, 1862, while the Civil War raged, Abraham Lincoln issued the Preliminary Emancipation Proclamation of freedom for persons held as slaves within parts of States In rebellion against the United States. The following day September 23, 1862, the *Cleveland Plain Dealer* published the earliest known advertisement promoting the medal which is the subject of this article. The continued divisiveness of John Brown's legacy is evidenced by a letter published in the October 11, 1862 *Richmond Enquirer* which begins "It had been some three years since a certain John Brown, of Kansas notoriety, endeavored to inaugurate servile war at Harpers Ferry, in Virginia, for which infamous attempt the fanat-

A comparison of the portraiture of the John Brown Hanging Man medalet (left) with that of G. H. Lovett's DeWitt AL 1860-32, 34mm (center), and Frederick B. Smith's Fuld 136, 19mm (right).

ical, mad wretch was very properly hanged." There is little doubt that John Brown initiated a fire, and that these medals added fuel to that fire. The fire would not be extinguished but by the conclusion of the war.[22]

Acknowledgement and thanks to John Kraljevich for input on planchet metal composition; and to Neil Musante for guidance on the study of die sinker fabric, design elements and quality of workmanship.

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When Is A Ship Not A Ship?

British Navy Ship's Tokens

by Gary Ascher

At the beginning of WWII, the Royal Navy was the most powerful navy in the world. Britain had the largest number of ships supported by a vast network of naval bases and coaling stations around the world. Prior to 1939, the British Navy included 9,762 officers and 109,170 ratings. In addition, there were 51,485 men in the Royal Fleet Reserve and 10,038 in the Royal Navy Reserve.

Here is a comparison of the fleet size of the British, US, and German navies in 1939.

	UK	US	Ger.
Battleships	*15*	*15*	*2*
Carriers	*7*	*6*	*0*
Heavy Cruisers	*16*	*18*	*5*
Light Cruisers	*36*	*18*	*8*
Destroyers	*150*	*131*	*22*
Submarines	*60*	*58*	*59*

As an ardent collector of worldwide military tokens, I have often wondered why there are not vast numbers of tokens used on Royal Navy Ships, like the ship tokens used by other major naval powers?

The recognized reference for US Navy tokens is *Military Tokens of the United States* by Paul A. Cunningham which was a continuation of the work by pioneer military cataloguer James J. Curto. In Volume 2, Overseas Issues, Cunningham lists 134 different naval tokens from 75 different vessels.

The finest reference for German naval tokens is volume II of *Deutschsprachige Notmunzen und Geldersatzmarken* by Peter Menzel. Menzel lists 323 different tokens from 103 ships, counting each ship's name once, even if the original ship was sunk or decommissioned and a new ship was built giving it the same name as a predecessor ship.

In comparison, there are only six attributed or known British ship tokens and three of those tokens are not "ship's tokens" in the sense that tokens are commonly considered. Here are the six British ship tokens:

Officers of HMS Kent enjoying a free for all game of deck hockey under the shadow of the cruiser's 8-inch guns. Whenever possible the game is played for exercise each afternoon both at sea and in port.

HMS Kent

The definitive source for information on British military tokens has been *Military Tokens of the British Commonwealth*, written by the late John F. Yarwood, published in 2006 and the 2019 *Supplement to Military Tokens of the British Commonwealth* compiled by John F. Yarwood and the late Malcolm C. Johnson.

The *HMS Kent* tokens are listed on page 91 of the 2006 catalogue as follows:

RNT09—Obverse: a horse with HMS Kent below. Reverse: blank. Aluminum, square planchet, 22 X 22mm. Possibly a Navy Day pass or souvenir.

RNT10—Another token for HMS Kent. Aluminum?, round, 27.mm.

This author has both examples in his collection and indeed, both are aluminum. The lack of denomination seems to support Yarwood's conclusion that the tokens are possibly a Navy Day Pass or souvenir, although token listings are full of tokens where each different denomination has a different size and/or shape.

HMS Ajax

The *HMS Ajax* tokens are not listed in Yarwood. In the past 51 years, the author has acquired three different denominations: 1d, 1-1/2d and 6d, all round, brass.

Like the German Navy and to some degree the United States Navy, the British Navy has a tendency to use the same ship's names over and over again. Since 1767, there have been eight Royal Naval ships named *HMS Ajax* after the Greek hero Ajax. The most likely candidate as the issuer of these tokens was either *HMS Ajax*, a King George V-class battleship launched in 1912, serving until 1926, or *HMS Ajax*, a Leander-class light cruiser launched in 1934, serving until 1949.

Left: Ajax's (1912 ship) forward main-gun turrets in 1918.

Right: the common obverse of the three tokens.

Below: the one-, one-and-a-half, and six-penny token reverses.

I suspect they were used on *HMS Ajax* (1912) for several reasons.

First, I have noticed that at least amongst U.S. ships that issued tokens, the larger ships tended to issue tokens. *HMS Ajax* (1912) was a battleship compared to *HMS Ajax* (1934), a light cruiser.

HMS Ajax (1912) had a peacetime crew of 995 officers and ratings, which increased to 1022 during wartime. HMS Ajax (1934) had a peacetime crew of 550 officers and ratings and a wartime crew of 680. Larger size crews tend to give support to the need for larger canteen services.

The second reason I think the tokens were used on *HMS Ajax* (1912) was because of changes to the British military canteen system in December 1920. Originally, British regiments were in charge of their own canteens. They would hire contractors to provision and run their canteens. The success of the canteen was dependent on the quality of the contractor. There were various efforts to bring consistency to the canteen system. In 1917, the Army Canteen Committee was formed. It consolidated all of the contracting firms supplying the British army. Shortly thereafter, the British Navy joined the group, and it became the Navy and Army Canteen Board. Finally, in 1920, a permanent organization was formed, the Navy, Army, Air Force Institutes (NAAFI). I have noticed that by WWII, most of the chits and tokens issued for Commonwealth Canteens were issued through or by NAAFI. I believe that if *HMS Ajax* (1934) had tokens, they would have been NAAFI tokens and would not have been identified by the individual ship. In fact, shipboard NAAFI canteens used British Armed Forces notes overprinted with "Issued in HM ships afloat for use in NAAFI canteens only". These notes precluded the need for even small denomination tokens. Below is an example of a one schilling note.

BRITISH ARMED FORCES
ISSUED IN HM SHIPS AFLOAT
FOR USE ONLY AS DETAILED ON THE REVERSE
FOR USE IN
NAAFI CANTEENS ONLY
ISSUED BY COMMAND OF THE ARMY COUNCIL

ONE SHILLING
THIS NOTE IS VALID ONLY FOR TRANSACTIONS WITHIN OFFICIAL CANTEENS AND ORGANISATIONS LAID DOWN IN G.R.Os OF THE THEATRE EXCEPT AS MAY BE EXPRESSLY PROVIDED IN G.R Os. IT MUST IN NO CIRCUMSTANCES BE OFFERED TO ANY PERSON WHO IS NOT ENTITLED TO USE BRITISH SERVICE CANTEENS. IMPROPER USE OF THIS NOTE IS A DISCIPLINARY OFFENCE AND MAY RENDER THE OFFENDER LIABLE TO PENALTIES

HMS Spartiate

My research determined that there were two ships named *HMS Spartiate*, the last one built in 1898, serving until 1932. But I also noticed an interesting entry in Wikipedia, "*HMS Spartiate* was also a former Royal Navy shore establishment in St. Enoch's Hotel, Glasgow, Western Approaches Command, Clyde.

This was not the first time that I learned of British naval shore installations named after ships. Months earlier, while researching a Canadian Navy chit that was new to my collection, I discovered that the *HMCS St. Hyacinthe* was not a ship at all!

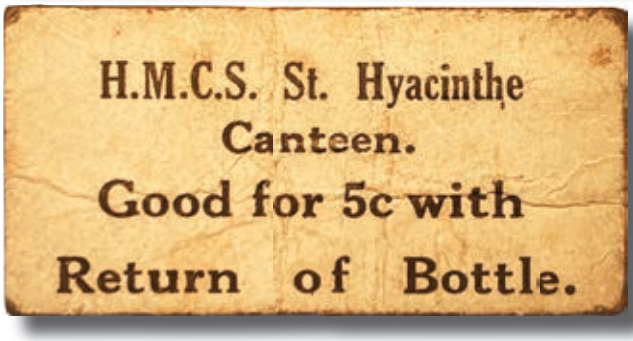
The NAFFI service is still running and has their own website at NAFFI.co.uk

The St. Enoch Hotel in Glasgow, site of the HMS Spartiate *British Royal Navy Shore Establishment.*

HMCS St. Hyacinthe was formed in 1941 as a naval signal (communication) school, located in eastern Canada, at the site of Militia Training Centre No. 46, Saint-Hyacinthe, Québec. On 1 October 1941, the new signal school was commissioned into the Royal Canadian Navy, as *HMCS St. Hyacinthe*. (Source: https://www.canada.ca/en/navy/services/history/ships-histories/st-hyacinthe.html). Based on further research, I found out that shore establishments were often given ships names to meet the requirement that Navy personnel had to be listed on the books of a specific ship in order to be paid. Shore establishments like the *HMS St. Hyacinthe* were referred to as "stone frigates".

So, could the *HMS Spartiate* be another "stone frigate"? Additional clues point to that conclusion.

Note that the token is identified as "Wet Canteen", which is a canteen that serves alcoholic beverages. I tried to wrap my head around the idea of a wet canteen or a bar on board a British Naval ship. It did not make sense.



From 1850 to 1970, British sailors received a daily ration of one-eighth of an imperial pint of 95.5 proof rum. The rum ration was served daily between 11:00 a.m. and 12 noon, mainly in the form of grog, which was one part rum and two parts water for a total serving of 3/8ths of an imperial pint of grog. The rum was considered part of a British sailor's rations but it was strictly rationed. A wet canteen made no sense on-board ship, but it seems to make perfect sense for a land based establishment such as St. Enoch's Hotel, Glasgow, Scotland.

So, when is a ship not a ship – when it's a stone frigate.

It appears that the only real British ship tokens are from the *HMS Ajax*, with the *HMS Kent* being some sort of souvenir piece and the *HMS Spartiate* having been used at a shore establishment.

Additional information, questions or comments can be directed to gary.ascher@outlook.com.

Captain Midnight Decoder...

HMS means "His/Her Majesty's Ship" (depending upon the gender of the monarch). The "S" can also read for "submarine", though this has also used HMS/m. HBMS is "His British Majesty's Ship." The designation "His Majesty's Canadian Ship" (HMCS), is applied as a prefix to surface ships in the Royal Canadian Navy and Canadian Joint Operations Command. The similar designation of His Majesty's Canadian Submarine (HMCS) is applied to submarine vessels. You can't follow the game without a program! For more on this topic see the Wikipedia article at https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/His_Majesty%27s_Ship.

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Some Notes on the Relative Scarcity of Modern Chinese Token Errors

by James Contursi

Over the years, I have accumulated more than 1,500 modern, metal Chinese tokens. I bought these over a several-year period in bulk lots from various coin dealers in China, while there on multiple, pre-COVID-19 trips.

At the time of these forays, many Chinese dealers knew little and cared less about their country's late 20th and early 21st century token heritage. Apart from the manner in which this gathering was amassed, the fact needs also be mentioned that no error tokens were purchased, individually. Further, that the numerous purchases comprising this singular hoard had been mostly, if not entirely, previously "unsearched," evidenced by its containing, what later proved to be, a number of valuable rarities. Considering the coincidence of these circumstances and, although, this is a relatively small sample, it's not unreasonable to expect that this grouping can yield some perspective on the random availability of particular types of Chinese token errors.

From the collection, I have identified five definite error types. Listed alphabetically, these include: 1) die clash; 2) die rotation; 3) mirrored strike (legend and/or picture); 4) misspelling (English); and 5) multiple die strikes. Some of those listed below display more than one of these errors.

N.B.: with regards to Chinese legends, CW indicates clockwise; CCW, counterclockwise. Horizontal text is read left to right.

Die Clash

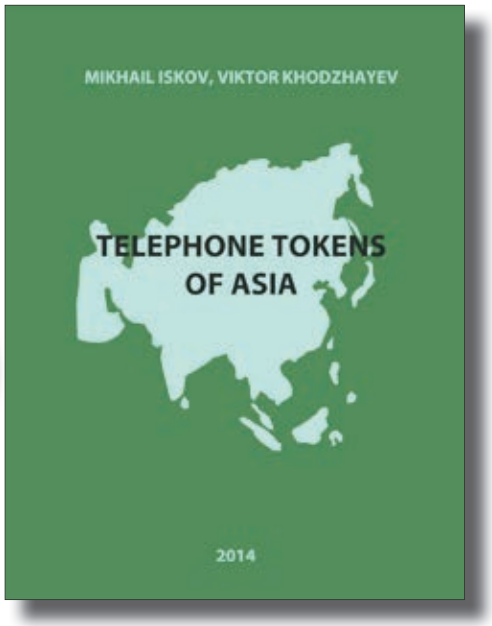
The "golden apple" token, pictured in the first pair of images, represents the collection's unique example of a clashed die, the impression of which is clearly visible. For comparison, the second pair of images represents a normal business strike.

(within apple) 金苹果 (jin pingguo = golden apple) // (within apple) Apple. Nickel, 25mm.

(within apple) 金苹果 (jin pingguo = golden apple) // (within apple) Apple. Nickel, 25mm.

Die Rotation

It has been virtually impossible to ascertain which Chinese token manufacturers follow what orientation standard, whether coin (↑O↓) or medal (↑O↑); or even if a given producer rigorously adheres to a single practice. With that in mind, and in order to demonstrate the incontestability of the selected representatives, only those tokens whose alignment variance did not exceed 90° have been included. Further, since die-rotated tokens from this collection are bountiful, a minimum deviation of 70° was also set as a criterion.



The mentioned self-published reference book, Telephone Tokens of Asia*, may be found for sale ($40) online at the webstore www.facebook.com/telephonetokenasia.*

(logo) / ® / MACROWN / 宏冠科技 (hong guan keji = hongguan technology) // (same). Nickel, 24mm. 85° die rotation.

[CW] 广州市桥 (Guangzhou shi qiao = Guangzhou city bridge) / 新乐 (xin le = new entertainment) (separated by a thumb up fist) / [CCW] 电话 (dianhua = telephone) 4839668 // (bridge?) / 新乐 (xin le = new entertainment) / [CCW] 电子游戏机经营部 (dianzi youxiji jingyin bu = video game business division). Brass, 24mm. 85° die rotation.

[CW] 广州陵园西4号 (Guangzhou lingyuan xi 4 hao = Guangzhou 4 lingyuan west [road]) / (encircled) 穗园 (sui yuan = sui park) / [CCW] 电话 : (dianhua = telephone) 339174 // (same). Brass, 25.5mm. 70° die rotation.

(within logo) 新会酒店 (Xinhui jiudian = Xinhui hotel) // (telephone) / 662800. Brass, 22mm. 75° die rotation.

Mirrored Strike—Legend

The single example of a mirrored legend appears on the reverse of the "Poon" token, below. The legend should be read "dianzi kangle zhongxin" (electronic recreation center), which is the precise pinyin transliteration of the obverse Chinese legend: 电子康乐中心. (This the alphabetic rendering of Chinese characters, known as pinyin, is the standard used in the People's Republic of China.) The obverse and reverse playing card pictures may also be mirrored. Whether this is by design or accidental is moot.

[CW] 电子康乐中心 (dianzi kangle zhongxin = electronic recreation center) / Poon / (spade, heart, club, diamond) // [CCW, mirrored] dianzi kangle zhongxin / (heart) / (diamond, club, heart, spade). Brass, 25mm.

Mirrored Strike—Picture

Dating from the 1990s, this basic token type exists in at least nine varieties, distinguishable by differences in: metal (brass or nickel); legend modification; telephone size; font type; and/or font size. However, the pair of tokens pictured immediately below demonstrates a distinction which appears on no other variety: a mirrored telephone image. On all other examples—and on the physical telephone, as well—the oblong token slot and the round token return plunger, both located directly beneath the receiver, are on the right and left side, respectively. An authentic depiction can be seen in the second pair of photos.

[CW] 只限用于投币电话 (zhi xian yong gan tou shi dianhua = use limited to coin-operated phones) // [CW] 投币电话籌碼 (tou bi dianhua chouma = coin-operated phone token). Brass, 20mm. Listed in *Telephone Tokens of Asia* as CN-10-5.

[CW] 只限用于投币电话 (zhi xian yong gan tou shi dianhua = use limited to coin-operated phones) // [CW] 投币电话籌碼 (tou bi dianhua chouma = coin-operated phone token). Brass, 20mm. Listed in *Telephone Tokens of Asia* as CN-10-4b.

Misspelling

Of the two misspellings noted above, one is transpositional, the other substitutional. In the former case, reversing the "AU" in "GAUNG" would correctly reproduce the transliterated first syllable of the provincial name, Guangdong. In the latter case, replacing the "p" with an "o" in the legend closest to the rim causes the corrupted spelling of, what should be, "equipment."

[CW] 中山市游乐机械设备厂 (Zhongshan shi youle jixie shebei chang = Zhongshan amusement machinery equipment factory) / GAUNG DONG / CHINA / [CCW] 中国广东 (Zhongguo Guangdong = Guangdong China) // (all within diamond) / (galloping horse) / 金 (jin = gold) TM马 (ma = horse). Nickel, 26mm. Besides the misspelling this token also has a 90° die rotation.

[CW] ZHONGSHAN GOLDEN DRAGON AMUSEMENT EQUIOMENT / (dragon) / GOLDEN DRAGON AMUSEMENT / * TEL: 0086-760-89202089 * // [CW] 中山市金龙游乐设备有限公司 (Zhongshan shi jinlong youle shebei youxian gongsi = Zhongshan golden dragon amusement equipment company limited) / (dragon) / GOLDEN DRAGON AMUSEMENT / * TEL: 076-89202089 *. Nickel, 25.5mm.

At least two plausible explanations can be imagined for these misprints: they could be attributed to just basic human error; or a misstep taken by a die-sinker not entirely familiar with the English language and/or the Roman alphabet.

Multiple Die-Strikes with Die Rotation

The token pictured below is, strikingly, the oddest one in the collection and unlike any other token ever seen on any Chinese website. Not only has it been thrice struck, it also displays a 75° die rotation.

[top > bottom] 中西 (zhong xi = midwest) // (same). Brass, 25mm.

Conclusion

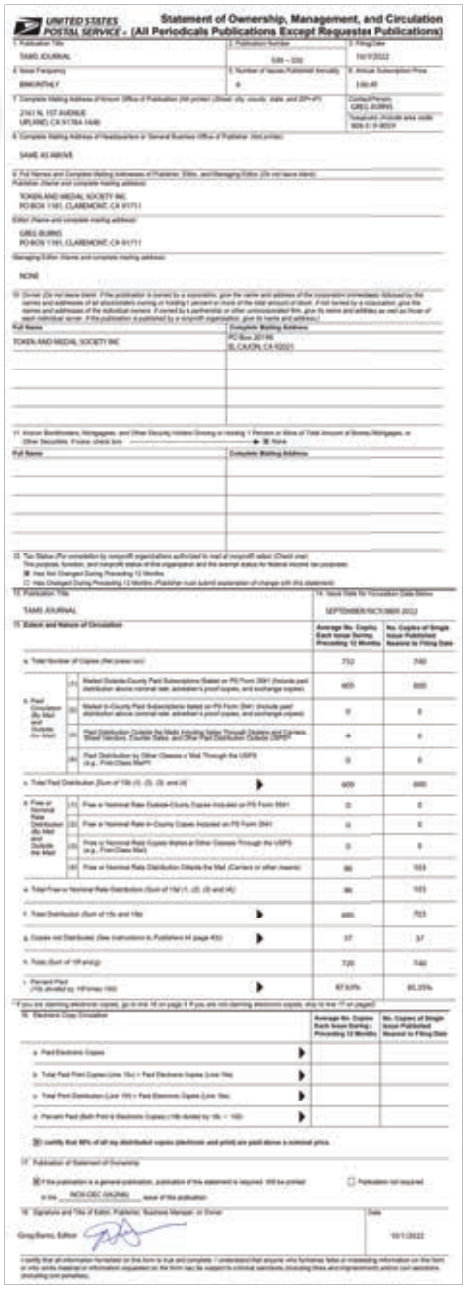
While only four examples of rotated dies are shown above, the collection contains, literally, scores of them. These are, unequivocally, the single most common error in the collection, hugely outnumbering any other.

Although this collection contains only two token specimens with spelling errors, that low number should be considered in light of the percentage of Chinese tokens using English, in part or total. In the Far East, English language oversights occur with a fair degree of frequency on signage, articles of clothing and in the print media.

The rarity of types like mirrored strikes—excluding the telephone token, which is a recognized variety—and die clashes, with only one example of each in this assemblage, is difficult to evaluate. To be sure, they are not common, but whether they deserve to be elevated to that rarified rank of "rare" needs more investigation. In China, both of the above two telephone tokens are, at least, difficult to obtain, but can only be found with a bit of leg work and some determination.

Reference

ISKOV, Mikhail and KHODZHAYEV, Viktor. *Telephone Tokens of Asia* : catalog. Moscow and New York : [authors], 2014.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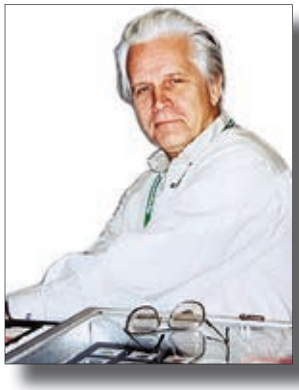
TAMS JOURNAL

Sixty Years Ago in TAMS

by Paul Cunningham

TAMS 60 Years Ago



In this issue Rulau, Fuld and Gould pictured more than 50 game counters, the counters being the ones mentioned in the last issue. Another article by Mitchell and Rulau described eight *Embossed or Shell Store Cards*. Arlie Slabaugh writes up the change of the *Rambler bicycle to the automobile* at the change of the turn of the century. Howard Linecar continues the long article of the *British Transportation Tokens*. E. Smith continues the compilation of Thomas Elders' descriptions of his Abraham Lincoln medals. Nancy and Kaye Dethridge continued their listing of *Alaska Tokens.*

TAMS 50 Years Ago

Elwin Leslie, a serious writer of South American and Central American tokens, took a good look at *The Lota and Schwager Coal Mine Tokens of Central Chile*. The country of Chile is long and narrow. Still, Don Garcia Hutadode Mendoza arrived and noted that coal was in the ground there. Coal was there but not for three hundred years was the coal mined commercially! Six tokens were created and used in the three mines of Schwager, Lota, and Coronel. J. J. Curto wrote of the *ANA – CNA Transportation Token* that was used to carry visitors around the convention in Detroit 1962. The tokens were produced in red, white and blue anodized aluminum and this writer got some of the tokens after the convention was over!

TAMS 40 Years Ago

David Schenkman exposed *The Heereen Brothers Story*, a business that created many medals and other metallic items. Encased Indian cents were produced in the 1900s and souvenir spoons were made for fairs and the such. Many of their works are pictured. Jerry Remick thoroughly described the *70th Anniversary of Arizona Statehood Commemorated on the 1982-83 Lake Havasu City Trade Dollar*; it may come as a surprise that it has been 70years since the London Bridge was hauled from England to Lake Havasu City, Arizona!

TAMS 30 Years Ago

Henry Moncure is *Sniffing Out a Souvenir: A Perse is not a Purse*. An Edison carbon filament type light was produced, 4,800 of which were made for the 1876 Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia. More than a half of a dozen of these marvelous new lights helped to "light up" other expositions in the US. Benj Fauver wrote of the *"Big Lie" Campaign of 1840*, something which seemed to come to life in our recent voting in 2022! Many tokens would be available to William Henry Harrison to brag about birthing in a log cabin or having been a very active and important officer in the Battle of Tippecanoe.

TAMS 20 Years Ago

Staff Sergeant Borgman's Unusual History, by his son Fred Borgmann, displays a lot of bars, medals on ribbons and other decorations. Borgmann served in WW2 as a soldier, pilot and cook. We can be proud! Bruce Smith studies the *Dating the St.. Louis Made Part Incused Tokens* – the results is an incredible study of maverick tokens being identified. We are looking for a catalog on the known Missouri tokens!

TAMS 10 Years Ago

Mark Lighterman shared *Florida's Penny Ante High Stakes Poker Game and the Chip Worth Five-Millionths of a Cent*? This article explained by Mark will show how this works. Just call him. He can explain it very well. Barry Uman is sharing with us the *Lakeshore Club celebrating 50th Anniversary*. Few coin clubs can show off a 50th year; best wishes!

Jewish medals and tokens

are featured in virtually every issue of the award-winning quarterly journal of the American Israel Numismatic Association, The Shekel, along with full color articles on coins from ancient Judea to modern Israel. Join AINA for the low price of $18 (for email delivery for one year), $34 for two years, or $40 for a printed copy to US addresses ($78 for two years). You can enroll on TheShekel.org (click on the membership tab), or send a check to AINA, 201 East 31 St. #2A, New York, NY 10016. New members get a free Women's Suffrage medal.

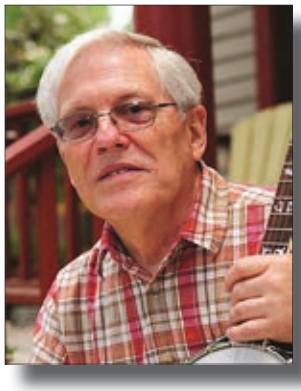
Civil War Token Society

founded in 1967, shares with TAMS many of the same goals and interests. Sample copies of its quarterly journal and membership information are available by emailing cwtpal@aol.com.

Learn more online at www.cwtsociety.com.

American Token Manufacturers & Their Agents

by David E. Schenkman



Scotford Stamp and Stationery Company, Kansas City, Missouri

Very little information seems to exist regarding the early years of the Scotford Stamp and Stationery Company, although it is known that it was established in 1875 by Louis K. Scotford, Ryland Mortimer Scotford, and C. F. Moore, under the name Scotford, Moore and Company. The firm grew rapidly, and the March 20, 1881, issue of *The Kansas City Times* reported that they "occupy one of the largest buildings in the city, and employ a large number of hands." The article also stated that L. K. Scotford and Moore were going to New York, where they would "open up an establishment similar, or larger, than the one at this place," while R. M. Scotford would continue to run the Kansas City business.

I've found nothing to suggest that a branch of the business was ever established in New York. No more is known of Moore's business activities, but Scotford, who held several patents for rubber stamps and other devices, ended up in Chicago, where he remained until his death on September 24, 1922. In 1884, along with William H. Dietz and Virgin C. Mathews, he incorporated the Scotford Manufacturing Company "to manufacture rubber and metal stamps," and four years later they started construction of a factory for the manufacture of brass novelty goods.

The Kansas City establishment became the Scotford Manufacturing Company, at 543 Delaware Street, with R. M. Scotford the sole proprietor. He was evidently well liked by his employees, because in 1886 they presented him with "a beautiful edition of Victor Hugo's 'Les Miserables' in eight volumes, illustrated with steel engravings." The company ran an interesting advertisement in 1887 offering "Kansas City Souvenir, Exposition and Cleveland medals, wholesale and retail." An unsigned 38mm brass commemorative medal was struck for the National Agricultural Exposition, which was held in Kansas City, Missouri, in 1887, and this was very likely the item referred to in Scotford's ad. A medal was also struck with the same obverse die but featuring a bust of President Grover Cleveland, who attended the event, facing left on the reverse.

By the late 1880s the establishment had been renamed Scotford Stamp and Stationery Company, and advertisements in 1891 show that they had relocated to 743 Wyandotte Street. Their business was described as "printers, stationers and manufacturers of rubber stamps, stencils, seals, badges, etc." Five years later Scotford took on an additional responsibility, when he became the general manager of a new publication, *The Southwestern Manufacturer*.

The 1896 presidential campaign, which pitted William McKinley against William Jennings Bryan, was occasion for the issuance of numerous large satirical medals concerning Bryan's advocacy of the free coinage of silver at a ratio of sixteen ounces of silver to one ounce of gold. An excellent catalog of these medals, *Bryan Money*, was written by Fred Schornstein and published by TAMS in 2001. Scotford ran a couple of large advertisements in *The Kansas City Journal*, one of which pictured two medals and offered "the latest campaign hit, Bryan Money, representing the proposed new dollars and dimes. Going like hot cakes – dollars for 25 cts; dimes 10 cents." The other ad, also offering a Bryan dollar, is illustrated herein.

Business wasn't always good. A notice in the May 1, 1897, issue of the *Kansas City Times*, stated that "The Scotford Stamp and Stationery Company, a small concern doing business at 723 Wyandotte Street has failed. A deed of assignment for the benefit of creditors has been issued to J. H. Roy."

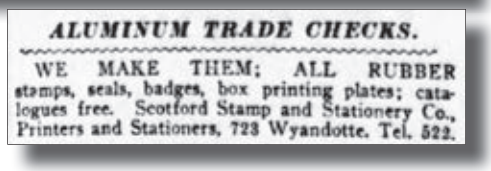
A NEW POPOCRATIC COIN.

It Shows How Big a Dollar Would Be to Contain One Dollar's Worth of Silver.

The Scotford Stamp and Stationery Company has placed upon the market a unique campaign souvenir, which is illustrated by the accompanying cuts. It is in the shape of a medal showing the bullion value of silver at the present time. The size of the

THE BRYAN SILVER DOLLAR.
Reduced to Two-thirds Its Actual Size.

medal is that of a dollar which should contain enough silver to make its bullion and coin value correspond. The "dollar" is twice as big as the present dollar. On the obverse side is a picture of the Goddess of Liberty head, with the circumscription, "Bullion Value, 1896." On the reverse is the eagle, with the circumscription, "Sixteen to One—We Don't Think."



ALUMINUM TRADE CHECKS.

WE MAKE THEM; ALL RUBBER stamps, seals, badges, box printing plates; catalogues free. Scotford Stamp and Stationery Co., Printers and Stationers, 723 Wyandotte. Tel. 522.

Another article stated that the company had $3,300 in liabilities. Despite this setback, the company continued to operate, and in 1898 it was reported that "the business requires fifteen workmen to supply the demand which comes from the local field and the general southwest."

Ryland Scotford, who was born on September 8, 1854, in DeWitt, Michigan, died on December 9, 1907 following a six month illness. His business continued to operate under the same name, although an advertisement in 1909 gives it as Scotland and Company. The name in an ad run a year later is Scotford Stamp & Seal Company, and on their brass token it is shown as Scotford Stamp Company. By 1913 the firm had relocated to 12 West 10th Street, and a year later its ownership changed and the business became the Partridge-Scotford Stamp and Stencil Company.

In December 1923 Partridge-Scotford relocated to a larger building at 915 Baltimore Avenue to accommodate its expanding business. The company did a mail order business and published catalogs twice a year, in addition to their local trade. Despite these indications that the company was doing well, by 1926 or shortly thereafter it was out of business.

The intent of this column, which is an on-going feature of the *TAMS Journal*, is to share some of the information in my files. Most of the articles will feature the more obscure makers. Readers having questions, suggestions, or even criticisms are encouraged to contact me at dschenkman@verizon.net.

Letters

Got some thoughts you'd like to share with other readers, comments on articles or opinions you've read in TAMSJ, or otherwise have something you'd like to say? Let your voice be heard and write to us via email at gregsburns@gmail.com, or snail-mail to TAMSJ, PO Box 1181, Claremont, CA 91711. Submitted material may be edited for form or content...

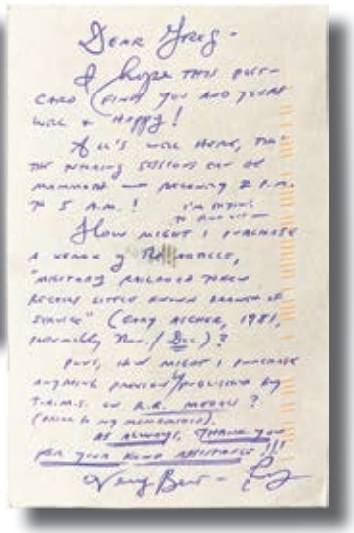
It Takes a Village...

Dear Greg, I saw where our *TAMS Journal* won best in category from ANA. That is awesome. Congrats to you and your team. Going full color was a turning point by letting the world how beautiful and how cool tokens and medals are!@@! Glad I had the opportunity to help.

—Mike Miller

Thanks, Mike. I hope that you're feeling a warm glow of satisfaction, and that all the other authors and contributors are as well, because that's where the material comes from that enables our efforts to succeed. I'll hopefully look forward to more articles from you in the future.

Best regards,
Greg



And another of Roy Lush's postcards (above) have a certain way of attracting attention!: Roy, happy to help (I sent him the article). The URL for TAMSJ issues through 2015, #5, is https://nnp.wustl.edu/library/publisherdetail/515304. If that's indecipherable, no worries, just send me an postcard!.. GB

Mavericks

by John D. Mutch

Why are we doing this? Maverick research directly supports several aims of the Token and Medal Society—if you have not read the official list, it may be seen on the masthead of this *TAMS Journal* or at the TAMS website tokenandedal.org. If you are not familiar with them please read them once more.

There are tens of thousands of tokens which otherwise would be meaningless without the efforts of researchers who document their *Where, Who, When,* and *Why*. The result is a story associated with each of them. Some of the stories are very basic, but others have been expanded into full articles as seen over the years in this publication.

Numismatics is defined as the study or collection of coins, tokens, medals, currency, and related objects, but too often the "study" part of the definition is overshadowed by market forces. In order for numismatic items to have value, first they must be studied to determine exactly what they are. Therefore this research forms the basis for our branch of science.

You have probably seen my requests for someone to replace me as Maverick Editor—I am still wanting to retire. But, if you have some expertise in certain areas, you could surely help the cause. For instance, if you have a computer with a scanner that can work with film negatives, there is a need to digitize the thousands of photos taken before we started using a digital camera. If your computer has a program like Photoshop that can crop the background out of a digital photograph, there is a need to do that as well. If you have web design or administration ability, I am sure Webmaster Bill Hyder could use some help also. Anyone with time and an interest in any aspect of our organization would be welcomed.

—John Mutch

Maverick Attributions

1125: PALM CONCERT CO. INC., San Francisco, CA
Attributed by: Robert Sagers, Richard Greever
References: 1901 San Francisco, CA City Directory (Palm Concert Hall - Sam Loverich, Mgr. - Retail Liquor - northeast corner Ellis & Powell), California Secretary of State (Palm Concert Co. incorporated 14 Jan 1902, inactive date 14 Dec 1905), 24 May 1902 *San Francisco Examiner* ad (Palm Concert Co. - corner Powell and Ellis)

3565: BOB PACENTA'S CAFE, Pottsville, PA
Attributed by: John Byars
References: Aqua's PA Book, 28 Dec 1962 *Evening Herald*, Shenandoah, PA (State Police confiscated a pinball machine from Pacenta's Cafe, Pottsville.)

4590: WALTMIRE, Portland, OR
Attributed by: Bob Busby, Richard Greever
Reference: 1907 Portland, OR City Directory (John A. Waltmire - Cigars - 504 Washington)

8253: DAHMKE & HAMAN, Omaha, NE
Attributed by: Luke Johnson
Reference: 1897 Omaha, NE City Directory (Dahmke & Haman - John Dahmke & Chris Haman - Saloon - 512 S 16th)

10849: BUDDY'S TAVERN, Rural Hibbing, MN
Attributed by: Luke Johnson
References: Jul 1953 MN D&B Directory (Battista Bud Anselmo - Tavern & Ser Stn - Hibbing), Find-a-Grave Memorial 216255594 (In 1936 he built Buddy's Tavern, and operated it for 25 years), www.exploreminnesota.com (Mesaba Co-op Park is located at the junction of Hwy. 37 and Co. Rd. 5 north. We are 15 miles west of Hwy. 53 and 7 miles east of Hibbing. Turn south down the gravel road when you get to Buddy's [now the Thirsty Moose] Tavern.)

11935: JOHN LUDWIG / 326 SO. TENTH, St. Louis, MO
Attributed by: Richard Greever
References: 1929-36 St. Louis, MO City Directories (John Ludwig - Restaurant - 326 S. 10th)

12765: BARNEY HORNER'S SALOON, Van Wert, OH
Attributed by: John Mutch
References: 1907 Van Wert, OH City

Directory (Barnhart Horner - Saloon - 145 E. Main), 13 Aug 1918 *The Fort Wayne Sentinel*, Fort Wayne, IN "Van Wert News" (William Dashe has purchased a half interest in the Barney Horner restaurant on Central avenue.)

13163: F. BOLATTO, South Wilmington, IL
Attributed by: John Mutch, John Byars
References: Jan 1912-13 IL Bradstreet Directories (Fred Bolatto - Saloon), 20 Mar 1913 *Joliet Evening Herald*, Joliet, IL ("South Wilmington news": Fred Bolatto who has purchased a saloon in Marseilles will discontinue business in the Cornale building and will leave for his new home about April 1st.)
And...
Marseilles, IL
Attributed by: Richard Greever, John Byars
References: 24 Nov 1912 *Joliet Sunday Herald*, Joliet, IL (South Wilmington news: Fred Bolatto has purchased a half interest in a dram shop in Marseilles.), Jan 1914 IL Bradstreet Directory (Fred Bolatto - Saloon)

13918: O. L. SPARLING, North Platte, NE
Attributed by: Robert Sagers
References: 27 Apr 1897 *The North Platte Semi-Weekly Tribune* (Oscar L. Sparling has applied for a license to sell liquors - Spruce Street, North Platte), 23 Mar 1900 (O. L. Sparling has disposed of his saloon to James Daly who takes possession on May 1st.) Before moving to North Platte in 1897, Sparling operated the Brick Saloon in Albion, NE, but the token dates from after that time.
And...
Omaha, NE
Attributed by: John Mutch, Jim Ehlers
References: 24 Nov 1900 *The Omaha Evening Bee*, Omaha, NE (Oscar L. Sparling has applied for a license to sell liquors - 312 North Thirteenth street.), 1901-02 Omaha, NE City Directories (O. L. Sparling - Saloon - 312 N. 13th)

14386: A. E. WEBSTER, & CO., St. Paul, MN
Attributed by: Robert Sagers
References: 1907-13 St. Paul, MN City Directories (A. E. Webster & Co. - Arthur E. & Chas S. Webster - Cigars, Conf & News - 254 W 3d)

14399: JACOB CROCKER, Goldendale, WA
Attributed by: Jim Fordyce, Wally Stier
Reference: 9 Mar 1912 *The Spokesman Review*, Spokane, WA (Goldendale - ex-County Treasurer Jacob Crocker petitioned the town council to be allowed to run his pool and billiard tables on Sunday.)

17631: H & B / 10 - 3RD ST., San Francisco, CA
Attributed by: Richard Greever
References: 1915-25 San Francisco, CA City Directories (Hatter & Brown - J. Albert Hatter & Ralph Brown - Cigars - 10 3d)

19715: LOUIS BISEK, Forada, MN
Attributed by: John Mutch
References: 1930 Census (Louis J. Bisek - Proprietor-Confectionery), Find-a-Grave Memorial 181920653 (Louis John Bisek operated a restaurant at Forada)

19863: THE SENATE / T. ROACH, Bradford, OH
Attributed by: Jim Brokamp, Miles Patton
References: 1900 Census (Thomas Roach - Bar Tender), 1900-05 OH Dun Directories (Saloon)

Corrections

11935: JOHN LUDWIG / 326 SO. TENTH - Delete attribution to Minneapolis, MN as no reference has been found. See attribution above.

14399: JACOB CROCKER - delete attribution to Centerville, WA (and to Waterville, WA), both listed in Erickson's WA Book, as no reference has been found. See attribution above.

New Listings

To have your mavericks listed in this column, mail them to the Maverick Editor at the address below. Please do not send *initials*- or *numbers-only* mavericks or other pieces with only a slim chance of being attributed. Since photographs or rubbings do not reproduce adequately, send the actual tokens to be photographed and listed. Package them securely, and include stamps or a check made out to me to cover return postage and insurance, indicating desired insurance valuation. As always, if you have mavericks you would like looked up in the TAMS database, e-mail or send me a list and I will be glad to check them.

John D. Mutch
7931 W. Crestwood Drive
Boise, ID 83704-3022
E-mail: tokens@gmail.com

19910
CHICAGO SALOON / AND / BOWLING / ALLEY
GOOD FOR / 5¢ / IN TRADE
25mm Rd Br

19911
BAXTER'S / CLOVERLEAF INN
IN TRADE / 25c
28.5mm Rd Br

19912
MERCHANDISE CHECK 5¢ / NEW ERA / CLUB
Plain
21mm Rd(ch) Br

19916
L. A. RIEPENHOFF
GOOD FOR / 5¢ / IN TRADE
18mm Rd Al

19920
SHERWOOD BAR / GOOD FOR / 2½¢ / IN TRADE / JAKE TRUBY
(All Inc)
Plain
24.5mm Rd Al

19913
R. C. GARNETT / & / BRO.
GOOD FOR / 5 / IN MERCHANDISE
19mm Rd Br

19917
L. R. EARLY / THE / SWEET / SHOP.
GOOD FOR / 5¢ / IN TRADE
25mm Oc Br

19921
W. F. WATSON / 2½¢
GOOD FOR / 2½c / IN TRADE
25mm Rd Al

19914
JOHN A. / LEHMEN
GOOD FOR / 5¢ / IN TRADE
20mm Rd Br

19918
C. A. WHITAKER
GOOD FOR / FIVE / IN TRADE
21mm Rd (St & Cs co) Br

19922
E. D. WIGHTMAN
GOOD FOR / 5¢ / IN TRADE
21mm Rd(ch) Br

19915
W. C. RATLIFF
GOOD FOR / 5¢ / CIGAR OR SODA
18.5mm Rd Al

19919
J. F. / GRAHAM
GOOD FOR / 5¢ / IN TRADE
21mm Rd Br

19923
THE SMOKEHOUSE / JESSE WARDEN / PROP.
GOOD FOR / 5 / IN TRADE
25mm Rd Br

19924
LITHOGRAPHER'S / LOCAL / NO. I8.
5 (Surrounded by Rays)
24mm Rd Al

19928
NYE & DAVIS / 1906 / CARNIVAL CO.
GOOD FOR / 5¢ / AT THE CARNIVAL
21mm Rd Br

19932
JALMAR THOMPSON. / T
GOOD FOR / 5c / IN TRADE
21mm Rd Al

19925
J. A. MALONE
GOOD FOR / 5¢ / IN TRADE
24mm Rd Al

19929
A. B. WARNKE
GOOD FOR 5¢ IN TRADE
21mm Rd(Sq co) Br

19933
W. E. / SCHAFER
5¢ / IN TRADE
21mm Rd Br

19926
THE / REGAL / 608 MAIN ST
GOOD FOR / 5¢ / AT / SODA FOUNTAIN
21mm Rd Br

19930
PURE FARM'S STORE / 1 / POINT
Plain
22.5mm Rd Br

19934
HARRY / AMBROSE
GOOD FOR / 5 / IN MERCHANDISE
19mm Rd Br

19927
GRAY GOOSE / JUNIOR / SALOON
GOOD FOR / 10 / IN TRADE
24mm Rd Wm

19931
12TH. ST. / BRANCH / Y. M. C. A.
5¢
23mm Oc Al

19935
CASINO BAR / PETE MILLER
GOOD FOR / 5 / CENTS / IN TRADE
27.5mm Rd Al

19936
F. WERNER & CO. / GOOD FOR / 5¢ / IN TRADE / AT BAR
Plain
24.5mm Rd Br

19940
B. W. COLLINS / PROP.
GOOD FOR / 15 / CENTS / IN TRADE
27mm Oc Wm

19944
BALD HILL / CAFE
GOOD FOR / 5¢ / IN TRADE
19.5mm Rd Al

19937
GOOD FOR / 5¢ / HECK BROS. / IN TRADE
5
25mm Rd Br

19941
FRANK JOYCE. / POOL ROOM.
GOOD FOR 5¢ IN TRADE / W
21mm Rd(ch) Br

19945
KELLERS / K / CONFECTIONERY
GOOD FOR / 5¢ / IN / MERCHANDISE
20mm Rd Br

19938
A. H. A. / THE HOT RIVET
GOOD FOR / ¢5¢ / IN TRADE
28mm S8 Al

19942
LACHER / CAFE
5
21.5mm Rd Al

19946
S. W. MONAHAN
GOOD FOR / 5¢ / IN TRADE
21mm Rd Br

19939
STEVE / A GOOD / STEVE / L. A. RUB. STP. CO.
GOOD FOR / 5 / ¢ / IN TRADE
23mm Rd Fi(Grn)

19943
J. REAMS
GOOD FOR / 5¢ / ON RETURN / OF BOTTLE
21mm Rd Al

19947
GOOD FOR / 5¢ / CHAS. / BREWER / IN / TRADE
GOOD FOR / 2½¢ / FOR LUNCH
29mm S8 Al

19948
P. C. PATTERSON / GOOD FOR / 10¢ / IN TRADE (All Inc)
Plain
24mm Rd Br

19952
JOE KARPINSKI / SAMPLE / ROOM
GOOD FOR / 5¢ / IN TRADE
25mm Rd Al

19956
M. M. A. S. / No 1
SERVICE / CHECK
20mm Rd Al

19949
ST. DENNIS / 5¢ / BAR (All Inc)
Plain
22mm Rd Br

19953
CHAS. B. / KEESECKER
GOOD FOR / 5¢ / IN TRADE
21mm Rd Al

19957
GOOD FOR / 5 / ANDY / WEISEN-BERGER / IN / TRADE
5
27mm Oc Al

19950
JOSEF ELSNER / GOOD FOR / 5¢ / DRINK (All Inc)
Plain
25mm Rd Br

19954
PETER P. VLACHOS
GOOD FOR / 5¢ / IN TRADE
21mm Rd Al

19958
PICKENPAUGH / & / RACEY / GENERAL / MERCHANDISE.
GOOD FOR / 25 / IN / MERCHAN-DISE
24.5mm Rd Br

19951
THE HOME BAKERY, / GRANDI & RANDALL
GOOD FOR / ONE LOAF / OF BREAD
22.5mm Rd Al

19955
W. A. WINTERS
GOOD FOR / 5¢ / IN MERCHAN-DISE
20mm Rd Al

19959
VICTOR / BILLIARD / HALL
GOOD FOR / 2½ / IN TRADE
21mm Rd Al

19960
KASS & WICH / 5 (All Inc)
Blank
24mm Rd Br

19964
GOOD FOR / 5¢ / SAM / BAUM-GAERTNER / SR. / IN TRADE
5 (Surrounded by 16 Stars)
24.5mm Rd Al

19968
JACK'S / PLACE / 108 WEST / WASHINGTON ST.
GOOD FOR / 5¢ / IN TRADE
23.5mm Oc Al

19961
ERNEST L. ROBEY
GOOD FOR / 1 / GLASS / SODA WATER
24mm Rd Al

19965
THE MECCA / J. S. LINTON / 16 S. 5
GOOD FOR / 2½ / IN TRADE
25mm Sn Al

19969
MAGNET CAFE / 707 / MAIN ST.
GOOD FOR / 5¢ / IN TRADE
29mm S4 Al

19962
D. GALE / 25 W. SPRING (All Inc)
GOOD FOR / 5 / IN TRADE (All Inc)
26mm Oc Br

19966
D. JEFFRE / GOOD FOR / 5¢ / IN TRADE
5
29mm S8 Al

19970
JOHN / KILBURN
GOOD FOR / 5¢ / IN TRADE / DAYTON STENCIL WKS. DAYTON, O.
22mm Rd Br

19963
J. YAGUST / E. / FIFTH / ST.
GOOD FOR / 5¢ / IN TRADE
21mm Rd Al

19967
GOOD FOR / 5¢ / P. STEUER / DRINK
5 (Surrounded by 12 Stars & Dots)
27mm Oc Al

19971
GREEK COFFEE / 321 / W. NORTHERN / AVE. / HOUSE
GOOD FOR / 5¢ / IN TRADE
25mm Rd Al

TAMS Marketplace

Each member is entitled to one free "Marketplace" classified ad of 25 words per issue. Additional words (or ads) are accepted, but must be accompanied by payment of 10¢ per word. Ads over 25 words that are not accompanied by payment may be edited to the 25-word limit. Only ads related to exonumia will be accepted. Send to TAMS Editor Greg Burns via email to gregsburns@gmail.com, or US mail to POB 1181, Claremont, CA 91711. Ads may be edited for form or content.

For Sale: Large Masonic token collection as a lot. 485 pcs. from 42 states. Best offer. Contact me for list. Tom Casper, 414-425-5444 or email-tcasper57@hotmail.com.

Wanted: 1959 Soil Conservation Society SCD (HK-574A) in White Metal (Nickel Silver) to complete my collection. ScottSafe@gmail.com.

Wanted: Phoebus, Virginia, tokens. Cabell Sale, nnsales@verizon.net.

Safe & Sane medals wanted. 1911 to 1932 all metals. Paul Lajoie. Spudjwa@comcast.net.

100 different plastic tokens / bar chips for sale from either Florida, Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin, or Pennsylvania for $ 35.00. Indicate which state you prefer. Larry Dziubek P.O. Box 235 Connoquenessing, PA 16027, or LCDziubek@zoominternet.net.

For sale: shrimp, oysters, crabs, etc., tokens. Five states, 19 tokens. Retail list $1. J. H. Elrod, 5433 US Highway 221, Sparta, NC 28675.

NEW BOOK – *Schwaab Stamp & Seal* *Co.: A Catalog of Obsolete Dies* by Tom Casper. The book provides the history of Schwaab of Milwaukee, WI and has photos of 800+ Schwaab dies. The categories are Masonic, Trade, Transportation, Fraternal and Misc. tokens. The book is soft covered, spiral bound with 95 pages. The book retails at $29.95 + $5 shipping. To place an order call 414-425-5444 or email tcasper57@hotmail.com.

Wanted: New Martinsville WV tokens. Con- tact Beth Cantrell at bethzk320@gmail.com.

Prison tokens wanted; I still need some com- mon to better pieces. Vic Nolan, PO BOX 101850, Pittsburgh, PA 15237, van-7970man@verizon.net.

Wanted: Heraldic Art Medals: #53 Colora- do, #56 Flag Day, #57 "1777", #58 LaSalle, & #60 "1778; jackurat@sbcglobal.net.

Poll parrot shoe money stamped Watts Store North Bend, Nebr., 3 different $3.00 + stamp. Steven Kawalec, 40 Martin Ave., Clifton, NJ 07012, owlprowler@aol.com, (973) 868-9258.

Seeking to trade 350 duplicate encased coins. Contact for list. bobfair@yahoo.com.

OHIO-OHIO Seeking tokens, brass tags, sales brochures, letterheads, etc. for ongoing study of Springfield, Ohio, diesinker "C. W. Wadsworth" or the "Wadsworth Engraving Co." Contact Jim at: Ja.brokamp7@gmail.com.

Railroad-Related Medals/Tokens Sought (route-inaugural, lamp-lighter, conductors' "coins," trainmen's union, military rail, metal passes, awards to RR companies). Roy Lush, Box 3333, Lantana, FL 33465.

For Sale: Admiral Dewey. Nine different $85 postpaid. J. H. Elrod. 5433 US Highway 221, Sparta, NC 28675.

100 different plastic tokens / bar chips for sale from either Florida, New Jersey or California for $ 35.00. Indicate which state you prefer. Larry Dziubek, P.O. Box 235, Connoquenessing, PA 16027, or LCDziubek@zoominternet.net.

For Sale: World's Fair Medals, Tokens and souvenirs from all fairs. Auction runs Sept 1st to Sept. 20th at worldsfairauction.com Picture preview starts Aug. 16th.

George Eastman Medals wanted. (Kodak service awards.) Photographic numismatics, tokens, medals, advertising notes concerning photo processes, manufacturers, cameras, or photographers. Daguerreotypes, Round Kodak photos. nmgraver@gmail.com.

Wanted: J. M. Dady (Sisseton, SD maverick) any of the five varieties. Contact: Robert Maisch, POB 98, Mobridge, SD 57601.

Heraldic Art Medals Wanted: Colorado, Flag Day, 1777, LaSalle, Edison, and 1778. jackurat@sbcglobal.net.

The National Scrip Collectors Association is starting a project to revise the *Catalogue of Lumber Company Store Tokens* book, also known as the "Trantow's Lumber Book". NSCA is wanting to add any unlisted lumber scrip tokens you might know of to this revision. Send a scan or photo of both sides of all unlisted lumber scrip tokens, including size in mm and material composition to Revision Editor Mike Williams, PO Box 10113, Knoxville, TN 37939, or by email at 123mwilliams@gmail.com.

FOR SALE: United States Mint Presidential Medals – Mint Nos. 103 (Jefferson) thru 138 (Nixon). All three-inch, pristine (many never opened) and in original mint packaging/boxes. Would like to sell as single collection. joeyager21@gmail.com.

Wanted: Springfield Ohio Tokens & Nation- al Home For D.V.S. Tokens. Ron Patton: ronpatton1317@yahoo.com.

WANTED: PUERTO RICO ENCASED CENTS or "Porto" Rico; or P. R. Also, SLQ "LIBERTAD" tokens not listed in our Jan/Feb article. ac_jcrespo@uagm.edu.

WANTED: Food Stamp tokens. Particularly western states or the older, non-standard issues. Please write or email before sending anything. Thank you. John Ostendorf, johnoste64@gmail.com, 4 Brisa Place, Hot Springs Village, AR 71909.

2022 Spring Coal Scrip Show, National Scrip Collectors Association, Fri. April 8 10am-3pm & Sat. April 9 9am-1pm. Country Inn & Suites, 2120 Harper Rd., Beckley, WV, 304-252-5100, Free Admission.

WANTED: Sutler tokens, nice circulated of Harvey Lewis 23rd Mass 50 cent, 3rd Michigan cavalry 50 cent. levlink@gmail.com.

WANTED: Ohio Hard Times Merchant To- kens, David Consolo; dbconsolo@sbcglobal.net.

For Sale: TAMS Journal, Vol. 1(1)-6(5); 13(1)-61(6). $50 plus shipping. J. H. Elrod, 5433 US Hwy 221, Sparta, NC 28675. 336-359-2095.

Wanted: Twentieth Century Encased Post- age by Ault, Butzen, Rosholm and others. [See TAMS Journal October 1977 and August 1978] Petesmith1793@gmail.com.

Will pay $50 for: This check good on one dozen photographs J.B. McClay 727 Wood St, Wilkinsburg, PA // GF $1.00 IT. Alum. Vic Nolan PO BOX 101850 Pittsburgh, PA, 15237 van7970man@verizon.net.

NGC 1894 Midwinter H&K Dollars wanted in grades listed or higher: HK252 MS58; HK259 MS62; HK265 MS64. James. deshong@twc.com.

Wanted: Asian Plantation tokens, especially from the former Netherlands East Indies. Please contact: a.j.lansen@hccnet.nl or lansenkil@hotmail.nl.

Wanted: Osage Indian Medals - Indian Council Chief Portraits - contained in the book - *The Gold Book of the Osages*, by R.G. Fister, Goldine, 32mm. Contact: scottsafe@gmail.com.

Seeking American Freedom Train vermeil and gold medals by Medallic Arts. (1975-1976) Steven Bieda, P.O. Box 1311, Warren, MI 48090-1311. SBieda76@gmail.com.

Celluloid Advertising turtles, spinning tops, clickers, whistles & Santa pinbacks wanted. Also all Georgia exonumia. Contact Randy at AUBRPARTIN@GMAIL.COM.

1904, 1905, 1907, 1908, 1910, 1911 + 1916. Thum's Bowling Medals wanted. 2-1 Trade have 1921 to 1929 (No 1922) Paul Lajoie. Spudjwa@comcast.net.

WANTED: FEUCHTWANGER TOKENS. I am interested in all Feuchtwanger Tokens. Please contact Daniel M. Freeman, P.O. Box 1738, Lumberton, NC 28359, 910-740-6751, or southerngoldcoins@yahoo.com.

Wanted: Lone Tree Bar/ Hosmer,/ S. Dak.// Good For/ (___) / In Trade, Rd., Br, 5¢, 10¢ or 25¢ denominations. Contact: Robert Maisch, POB 98, Mobridge, SD 57601.

Maverick Needed: E. A. PACKER Drink Token, Brunswick & Balke Cos. BB-4. Buy-Trade. Unavailable? Hi-grade obv & rev images needed. Happy to cover costs. (209) 384-2498, mercedtokn@aol.com.

2-1 trade on any Thum's Bowling Alleys Medals 1904; 1905; 1907; 1908; 1910; 1911 and 1916. Have 1921 to 1929 (No 23) Paul Lajoie. Spudjwa@comcast.net.

Token and Medal Society Membership Application

Name_____ Email _____

Address _____

_____

_____

Annual Dues	Life Membership *
[ ] $33 (within US)	[ ] $1200 (within US)
[ ] $45 (Canada)	[ ] $1600 (outside US)
[ ] $65 (Elsewhere)	**after 3 years as reg. member*
[ ] $15 (under 18 receives *Journal*)	
[ ] $15 (associate of TAMS member receives no *Journal*)	

Collecting interests_____

Other memberships_____

I hereby apply for membership in the Token and Medal Society. I enclose a check for annual dues for the current calendar year (or for life membership). I understand my membership includes a subscription to the TAMS Journal.

Signature_____ Date_____ Sponsor_____

Send to: TAMS
P. O. Box 20196
El Cajon, CA 92021

Office Use Only App. recd_____
Reg. mbr. #_____ Pymt. recd_____
Life mbr. #_____ Published_____

Writing for *The TAMS Journal*

Articles

Should be relevant to tokens, medals, or exonumia, and are accepted with the understanding that they are unrestricted from publication. Please indicate if the article has been previously published, and if so, where and when. Digital files are preferred via e-mail to gregsburns@gmail.com. The journal reserves the right to edit all items for form or content. As a guide to the general style typically preferred for use in our publication, please see the journal's website at www.tamsjournal.com.

Images

Should be of a resolution 300dpi or higher. If the author lacks photographic equipment, material may be sent to the *TAMS Journal* for reproduction, but only with prior arrangement. The preferred format for digital files is JPG, though other formats are also acceptable (GIF, PNG, PSD, etc.).

Author's Biography

Authors interested in providing the information may submit a brief biography (place of birth, hobby interests and affiliations, numismatic awards, etcetera).

Annual Awards

Each author published in the *TAMS Journal* is eligible for consideration for prestigious literary awards. These awards are conferred annually and are accompanied by the eternal gratitude of the editor.

Next deadline for submissions: December 1, 2022

Info for Advertisers

Rates

Rates are for digital (preferred—PDF, JPG, or similar, 300dpi minimum) copy. Advertisers must supply all text and art work, though layout/artwork may be arranged with the editor at likely additional charge in advance.

Insertions to accompany mailed copies of the journal within the envelope are available upon advance arrangement with the editor. Full and half-page ads may use a bleed (additional .125" outside the trim line) at no additional charge.

Size	1 Issue	3 Issues	6 Issues
Full page (7.5" X 10")	$240	$660	$1250
1/2 Page (7.5" X 5")	$120	$330	$675
1/4 Page (3.75" X 5")	$60	$165	$330
1/8 Page (3.75 X 2.5")	$35	$85	$175

Rates for inside front and back cover, and outside back cover are reserved and negotiated separately. Ads may be changed with each issue. Advertisers must accept that cancellations of three- and six-issue contracts will be rebilled at the per-issue rate.

Files should be made available to the editor prior to the deadlines, and while the *TAMS Journal* makes every effort to assure timely receipt in readers' hands, such is not guaranteed. If a specific date is critical to the placement of the submittal into a specific issue, please ensure early communication with the editor so they can provide confirmation of expected mailing dates.

Deadlines per issue date:	
January-February	December 1
March-April	February 1
May-June	April 1
July-August	June 1
September-October	August 1
November-December	October 1

Restrictions

All advertisers in *TAMS Journal* must subscribe to the Token and Medal Society's code of ethics. The editor has the right to reject any advertising that is felt not in keeping with the objectives of the society. All ads are priced on a cash-in-advance basis. For further information email the editor at gregsburns@gmail.com.

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These are items from our December 11th auction. Online and ready for bidding. Starting at $0.99 without reserves. 525 lots of PCGS and NGC certified Civil War Patriotic, Sutler and Store Card tokens as well as Hard Times, Merchant and Political tokens.

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